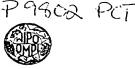


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(54) Title: PEPTIDES

(57) Abstract

Peptides from cancer related protein products of frameshift mutated genes which eliciting T cellular immunity for use in cancer vaccines and compositions for anticancer treatment.

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### "Peptides"

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### 5 Summary of the invention

This invention relates to peptides which are fragments of protein products arising from frameshift mutations in genes, which peptides elicit T cellular immunity, and to cancer vaccines and compositions for anticancer treatment comprising said peptides.

The invention further relates to a method for identifying such peptides which are fragments of protein products

15 arising from frameshift mutations in genes, which may elicit T cellular immunity which is useful for combating cancer associated with said mutated genes.

The invention also relates to DNA sequences encoding at least one frameshift mutant peptide, and vectors comprising at least one insertion site containing a DNA sequence encoding at least one frameshift mutant peptide.

- Further the invention relates to methods for the treatment or prophylaxis of cancers associated with frameshift mutations in genes by administration of at least one frameshift mutant peptide or a recombinant virus vector comprising at least one insertion site containing a DNA sequence encoding at least one frameshift mutant peptide, or an isolated DNA sequence comprising a DNA sequence encoding at least one frameshift mutant peptide.
- 35 The present invention represents a further development of anticancer treatment or prophylaxis based on the use of peptides to generate activation and strengthening of the

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anti cancer activity of the T cellular arm of the body's own immune system.

### 5 Technical Background

Tumour antigens, Status:

T cell defined antigens have now been characterised in a broad spectrum of cancer types. These antigens can be 10 divided into several main groups, depending on their expression. The two main groups are constituted by developmental differentiation related antigens (tumour-testis antigens, oncofoetal antigens etc., such as MAGE antigens and CEA) and tissue specific 15 differentiation antigens (Tyrosinase, gp100 etc.). The group containing the truly tumour specific antigens contains proteins that are altered due to mutations in the genes encoding them. In the majority of these, the mutations are unique and have been detected in a single 20 or in a small number of tumours. Several of these antigens seem to play a role in oncogenesis.

Cancer vaccines, Status:

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The focus in cancer vaccine development has been on antigens expressed in a high degree within one form of cancer (such as melanoma) or in many kinds of cancers. One reason for this is the increased recruitment of patients into clinical protocols. The field is in rapid growth, illustrated by the accompanying table listing the cancer vaccine protocols currently registered in the PDQ database of NCI.

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Inheritable cancer/cancer gene testing:

Inherited forms of cancer occur at a certain frequency in the population. For several of these cancer forms, the underlying genetic defects have been mapped. This is also the case in Lynch syndrome cancers which constitute an important group of inheritable cancer. In families inflicted with this syndrome, family members inherit defect genes encoding DNA Mismatch Repair (MMR) Enzymes. Carriers of such MMR defects frequently develop colorectal cancer (HNPCC) and other forms of cancer (list?). Mutations in MMR enzymes can be detected using gene testing in the same way as other cancer related genes can be detected.

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Gene testing of risk groups in this case represents an ethical dilemma, since no acceptable forms for prophylactic treatment exist. At present surgery to remove the organ in danger to develop cancer has been the only treatment option. In these patients, cancer vaccines will be a very (interesting) form of prophylaxis, provided efficient vaccines can be developed.

The lack of efficient repair of mismatched DNA results in

deletions and insertions in one strand of DNA, and this
happens preferentially in stretches of DNA containing
repeated units (repeat sequences). Until now, focus has
been on repeat sequences in the form of non-coding
microsattelite loci. Indeed microsattelite instability is

the hallmark of cancers resulting from MMR defects. We
have taken another approach, and have concentrated on
frameshift mutations occurring in DNA sequences coding for
proteins related to the oncogenic process. Such frameshift
mutations result in completely new amino acid sequences
in the C-terminal part of the proteins, prematurely

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terminating where a novel stop codon appears. This results in two important consequences:

1) The truncated protein resulting from the frameshift is generally nonfunctional, in most cases resulting in "knocking out" of an important cellular function. Aberrant proteins may also gain new functions such as the capacity to aggragate and form plaques. In both cases the frameshift

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results in disease.

- 10 2) The short new C-terminal amino acid sequence resulting from the shift in the reading frame (the "frameshift sequence") is foreign to the body. It does not exist prior to the mutation, and it only exists in cells having the mutation, i.e. in tumour cells and their pre malignant
- 15 progenitors. Since they are completely novel and therefore foreign to the immune system of the carrier, they may be recognised by T-cells in the repertoire of the carrier. So far, nobody has focused on this aspect of frameshift mutations, and no reports exist on the
- 20 characterisation of frameshift peptides from coding regions of proteins as tumour antigens. This concept is therefore novel and forms the basis for developing vaccines based on these sequences. It follows that such vaccines may also be used prophyllactively in persons who inherit defective
- 25 enzymes belonging to the MMR machinery. Such vaccines will therefore fill an empty space in the therapeutic armament against inherited forms of cancer.
- 30 It has been shown that single amino acid substitutions in intracellular "self"-proteins may give rise to tumour rejection antigens, consisting of peptides differing in their amino acid sequence from the normal peptide. The T cells which recognise these peptides in the context of
- 35 the major histocompatibility (MHC) molecules on the surface of the tumour cells, are capable of killing the

tumour cells and thus rejecting the tumour from the host.

In contrast to antibodies produced by the B cells, which typically recognise a free antigen in its native 5 conformation and further potentially recognise almost any site exposed on the antigen surface, T cells recognise an antigen only if the antigen is bound and presented by a MHC molecule. Usually this binding will take place only after appropriate antigen processing, which comprises a 10 proteolytic fragmentation of the protein, so that the resulting peptide fragment fits into the groove of the MHC molecule. Thereby T cells are enabled to also recognise peptides derived from intracellular proteins. T cells can thus recognise aberrant peptides derived from anywhere in the tumour cell, in the context of MHC 15 molecules on the surface of the tumour cell, and can subsequently be activated to eliminate the tumour cell harbouring the aberrant peptide.

M.Barinaga, Science, 257, 880-881, 1992 offers a short review of how MHC binds peptides. A more comprehensive explanation of the Technical Background for this Invention may be found in D. Male et al, Advanced Immunology, 1987, J.B.lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

25 Both references are hereby included in their entirety.

The MHC molecules in humans are normally referred to as HLA (human leukocyte antigen) molecules. They are encoded by the HLA region on the human chromosome No 6.

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The HLA molecules appear as two distinct classes depending on which region of the chromosome they are encoded by and which T cell subpopulations they interact with and thereby activate primarily. The class I molecules are encoded by the HLA A, B and C subloci and they primarily activate CD8+ cytotoxic T cells. The HLA

class II molecules are encoded by the DR, DP and DQ subloci and primarily activate CD4+ T cells, both helper cells and cytotoxic cells.

- Normally every individual has six HLA Class I molecules, usually two from each of the three groups A, B and C. Correspondingly, all individuals have their own selection of HLA Class II molecules, again two from each of the three groups DP, DQ and DR. Each of the groups A, B, C and DP, DQ and DR are again divided into several subgroups. In some cases the number of different HLA Class I or II molecules is reduced due to the overlap of two HLA subgroups.
- 15 All the gene products are highly polymorphic. Different individuals thus express distinct HLA molecules that differ from those of other individuals. This is the basis for the difficulties in finding HLA matched organ donors in transplantations. The significance of the genetic variation of the HLA molecules in immunobiology is reflected by their role as immune-response genes. Through their peptide binding capacity, the presence or absence of certain HLA molecules governs the capacity of an individual to respond to peptide epitopes. As a consequence, HLA molecules determine resistance or susceptibility to disease.

T cells may control the development and growth of cancer by a variety of mechanisms. Cytotoxic T cells, both HLA class I restricted CD8+ and HLA Class II restricted CD4+, may directly kill tumour cells carrying the appropriate tumour antigens. CD4+ helper T cells are needed for cytotoxic CD8+ T cell responses as well as for antibody responses, and for inducing macrophage and LAK cell killing.

A requirement for both HLA class I and II binding is that the peptides must contain a binding motif, which usually is different for different HLA groups and subgroups. A binding motif is characterised by the requirement for amino acids of a certain type, for instance the ones carrying large and hydrophobic or positively charged side groups, in definite positions of the peptide so that a narrow fit with the pockets of the HLA binding groove is achieved. The result of this, taken together with the peptide length restriction of 8-10 amino acids within the binding groove, is that it is quite unlikely that a peptide binding to one type of HLA class I molecules will also bind to another type. Thus, for example, it may very well be that the peptide binding motif for the HLA-A1 and HLA-A2 subgroups, which both belong to the class I gender, are as different as the motifs for the HLA-A1 and HLA-B1 molecules.

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For the same reasons it is not likely that exactly the same sequence of amino acids will be located in the binding groove of the different class II molecules. In the case of HLA class II molecules the binding sequences of peptides may be longer, and it has been found that they usually contain from 10 to 16 amino acids, some of which, at one or both terminals, are not a part of the binding motif for the HLA groove.

However, an overlap of the different peptide binding motifs of several HLA class I and class II molecules may occur. Peptides that have an overlap in the binding sequences for at least two different HLA molecules are said to contain "nested T cell epitopes". The various epitopes contained in a "nested epitope peptide" may be formed by processing of the peptide by antigen presenting cells and thereafter be presented to T cells bound to different HLA molecules. The individual variety of HLA

molecules in humans makes peptides containing nested epitopes more useful as general vaccines than peptides that are only capable of binding to one type of HLA molecule.

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Effective vaccination of an individual can only be achieved if at least one type of HLA class I and/or II molecule in the patient can bind a vaccine peptide either in it's full length or as processed and trimmed by the patient's own antigen presenting cells.

The usefulness of a peptide as a general vaccine for the majority of the population increases with the number of different HLA molecules it can bind to, either in its full length or after processing by antigen presenting cells.

In order to use peptides derived from a protein encoded by a mutated gene as vaccines or anticancer agents to generate anti tumour CD4+ and/or CD8+ T cells, it is necessary to investigate the mutant protein in question and identify peptides that are capable, eventually after processing to shorter peptides by the antigene presenting cells, to stimulate T cells.

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### Prior art

In our International Application PCT/NO92/00032

(published as WO92/14756), we described synthetic peptides and fragments of oncogene protein products which have a point of mutation or translocations as compared to their proto-oncogene or tumour suppressor gene protein.

These peptides correspond to, completely cover or are fragments of the processed oncogene protein fragment or tumour suppressor gene fragment as presented by cancer

cells or other antigen presenting cells, and are presented as a HLA-peptide complex by at least one allele in every individual. These peptides were also shown to induce specific T cell responses to the actual oncogene protein fragment produced by the cell by processing and presented in the HLA molecule. In particular, we described peptides derived from the p21 ras protein which had point mutations at particular amino acid positions, namely position 12, 13 and 61. These peptides have been shown to be effective in regulating the growth of cancer cells in vitro. Furthermore, the peptides were shown to elicit CD4+ T cell immunity against cancer cells harbouring the mutated p21 ras oncogene protein through the administration of such peptides in vaccination or cancer therapy schemes. Later we have shown that these peptides also elicit CD8+ T cell immunity against cancer cells harbouring the mutated p21 ras oncogene protein through the administration mentioned above.

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However, the peptides described above will be useful only in certain number of cancers, namely those which involve oncogenes with point mutations or translocation in a proto-oncogene or tumour suppressor gene. There is therefore a strong need for an anticancer treatment or vaccine which will be effective against a more general range of cancers.

In general, tumors are very heterogenous with respect to genetic alterations found in the tumour cells. This implies that both the potential therapeutic effect and prophylactic strength of a cancer vaccine will increase with the number of targets that the vaccine is able to elicit T cell immunity against. A multiple target vaccine will also reduce the risk of new tumour formation by treatment escape variants from the primary tumour.

### Definition of Problem solved by the Invention.

There is a continuing need for new anticancer agents based on antigenic peptides giving rise to specific T cellular responses and toxicity against tumours and cancer cells carrying genes with mutations related to cancer. The present invention will contribute largely to supply new peptides that can have a use in the combat and prevention of cancer as ingredients in a multiple target anti-cancer vaccine.

Another problem solved by the present invention is that a protection or treatment can be offered to the individuals belonging to family's or groups with high risk for hereditary cancers. Hereditary cancers are in many cases associated with genes susceptible to frameshift mutations as described in this invention (i.e. mutations in mismatch repair genes). Today it is possible to diagnose risk of getting hereditary cancer but no pharmaceutical method for protection against the onset of the cancer is available.

### Definition of the Invention

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A main object of the invention is to obtain peptides corresponding to peptide fragments of mutant proteins produced by cancer cells which can be used to stimulate T cells.

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Another main object of the invention is to develop a cancer therapy for cancers based on the T cell immunity which may be induced in patients by stimulating their T cells either in vivo or in vitro with the peptides according to the invention.

A third main object of the invention is to develop a vaccine to prevent the establishment of or to eradicate cancers based solely or partly on peptides corresponding to peptides of the present invention which can be used to generate and activate T cells which produce cytotoxic T cell immunity against cells harbouring the mutated genes.

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A fourth main object of the invention is to design an anticancer treatment or prophylaxis specifically adapted to a human individual in need of such treatment or prophylaxis, which comprises administering at least one peptide according to this invention.

These and other objects of the invention are achieved by the attached claims.

Since frameshift mutations result in premature stop codons and therefore deletion in large parts of the proteins, proteins with frameshift mutations have generally not been considered to be immunogenetic and have therefore not been considered as targets for immunotherapy. Thus it has now surprisingly been found that a whole group of new peptides resulting from frameshift mutations in tumour relevant genes are useful for eliciting T cell responses against cancer cells harbouring genes with such frameshift mutations.

Genes containing a mono nucleoside base repeat sequence of at least five residues, for example of eighth deoxyadenosine bases (AAAAAAAA), or a di-nucleoside base repeat sequence of at least four di-nucleoside base units, for example of two deoxyadenosine-deoxycytosine units (ACAC), are susceptible to frameshift mutations. The frameshift mutations occur, respectively, either by insertion of one or two of the mono-nucleoside base residue or of one or two of the di-nucleoside base unit

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in the repeat sequence, or by deletion of one or two of the mono-nucleoside base residue or of one or two of the di-nucleoside base unit from the repeat sequence. A gene

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with a frameshift mutation will from the point of mutation code for a protein with a new and totally different amino acid sequence as compared to the normal gene product. This mutant protein with the new amino acid sequence at the carboxy end will be specific for all cells carrying the modified gene.

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In the remainder of this specification and claims the denomination frameshift mutant peptides will comprise such proteins and peptide fragments thereof.

It has now according to the present invention been found that such new protein sequences arising from frameshift mutations in genes in cancer cells give rise to tumour rejection antigens that are recognised by T cells in the context of HLA molecules.

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It has further according to the present invention been found a group of peptides corresponding to fragments of mutant proteins arising from frameshift mutations in genes in cancer cells which can be used to generate T cells. The said peptides can therefore also be used to rise a T cell activation against cancer cells harbouring a gene with a frameshift mutation as described above.

These peptides are at least 8 amino acids long and correspond, either in their full length or after processing by antigen presenting cells, to the mutant gene products or fragments thereof produced by cancer cells in a human patient afflicted with cancer.

35 A peptide according to this invention is characterised in that it

a) is at least 8 amino acids long and is a fragment of a mutant protein arising from a frameshift mutation in a gene of a cancer cell;

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and

b) consists of at least one amino acid of the mutant part of a protein sequence encoded by said gene;

and

c) comprises 0-10 amino acids from the carboxyl

terminus of the normal part of the protein
sequence preceding the amino terminus of the
mutant sequence and may further extend to the
carboxyl terminus of the mutant part of the
protein as determined by a new stop codon
generated by the frameshift mutation in the gene;

and

- d) induces, either in its full length or after processing by antigen presenting cell, T cell responses.
- The peptides of this invention contain preferably 8-25, 9-20, 9-16, 8-12 or 20-25 amino acids. They may for instance contain 9, 12, 13, 16 or 21 amino acids.
- It is most preferred that the peptides of the present invention are at least 9 amino acids long, for instance 9-18 amino acids long, but due to the processing

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possibility of the antigen presenting cells also longer peptides are very suitable for the present invention. Thus the whole mutant amino acid sequence may be used as a frameshift mutant peptide according to the present invention, if it comprises 8 amino acids or more.

The invention further relates to a method for vaccination of a person disposed for cancer, associated with a frameshift mutation in a gene, consisting of administering at least one peptide of the invention one or more times in an amount sufficient for induction of T-cell immunity to the mutant proteins encoded by the frameshift mutated gene.

The invention also relates to a method for treatment of a

patient afflicted with cancer associated with frameshift
mutation in genes, consisting of administering at least one
peptide of the invention one or more times in an amount
sufficient for induction of T-cell immunity to mutant
proteins arising from frameshift mutations in the genes of
cancer cells.

Furthermore, it has according to the present invention been found a method for identifying new peptides which correspond to fragments of proteins arising from frameshift mutations in genes. This method is characterised by the following steps:

1) identifying a gene in a cancer cell susceptible to frameshift mutation by having a mono nucleoside base repeat sequence of at least five residues, or a di-nucleoside base repeat sequence of at least four di-nucleoside base units;

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2) removing, respectively, one nucleoside base residue or one di-nucleoside base unit from the repeat sequence and identifying the amino acid sequence of the protein encoded by the altered gene sequence as far as to include a new stop codon;

and/or

- 3) removing, respectively, two nucleoside base residues or two di-nucleoside base units from the repeat sequence and identifying the amino acid sequence of the protein encoded by the altered gene sequence as far as to include a new stop codon;
- 15 and/or
  - 4) inserting, respectively, one nucleoside base residue or one di-nucleoside base unit in the repeat sequence and identifying the amino acid sequence of the protein encoded by the altered gene sequence as far as to include a new stop codon;

and/or

5) inserting, respectively, two nucleoside base residues or two di-nucleoside base units in the repeat sequence and identifying the amino acid sequence of the protein encoded by the altered gene sequence as far as to include a new stop codon.

In order to determine whether the peptides thus identified are useable in the compositions and methods according to the present invention for the treatment or prophylaxis of cancer, the following further step should be performed:



6) determining whether the new peptide, either in their full length or as shorter fragments of the peptides, are able to stimulate T cells.

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Optionally a further step may be added as follows:

7) determining peptides containing nested epitopes for different major HLA class I and/or HLA class II molecules.

### Detailed Description of the invention.

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In the present description and claims, the amino acids are represented by their one letter abbreviation as known in the art.

The peptides of the present invention shall be explicitly exemplified through two different embodiments, wherein cancer develops based on frameshift mutations in specific genes, namely the BAX gene and TGFβRII gene:

### 25 I) BAX gene

It has been established that the BAX gene is involved in regulation of survival or death of cells by promoting apoptosis. The human BAX gene contains a repeat sequence of eight deoxyguanosine bases (G8) in the third exon, spanning codons 38 to 41 (ATG GGG GGG GAG).

Frameshift mutations in this G8 repeat have been observed, both as G7 (ATG GGG GGG AGG) and G9 (ATG GGG GGG GGG AGG) repeats, both in colon cancer cells and prostate cancer cells. The occurrency is more than 50% of the examined cases (Rampino, N. et al., "Somatic frameshift

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mutations in the BAX gene in colon cancers of the microsatellite mutator phenotype.", Science (Washington DC), 275: 967-969, 1997). The modified BAX gene products are unable to promote apoptosis and thus makes further tumour progress possible. Furthermore the modified gene products are only found in cancer cells and are therefore targets for specific immunotherapy.

According to the present invention, peptides

corresponding to the transformed BAX protein products
arising from frameshift mutations in the BAX gene can be
used as anticancer therapeutical agents or vaccines with
the function to trigger the cellular arm of the immune
system (T-cells) against cancer cells in patients

afflicted with cancers associated with a modified BAX
gene.

Frameshift mutations in the BAX gene result in mutant peptide sequences with the first amino acid of the altered sequence in position 41 as compared to the normal BAX protein (Table 1, seq.id. no. 1 to 4).

### Table 1

amino acid pos 41 51 61 71

25 normal bax peptide ; EAPELALDPV PQDASTKKLS ECLKRIGDEL DS...

seq.id.no. 1(bax-1G); RHPSWPWTRC LRMRPPRS

seq.id.no. 4(bax+2G); GRHPSWPWTR CLRMRPPRS

seq.id.no. 2(bax-2G); GTRAGPGPGA SGCVHQEAER VSQAHRGRTG Q

30 seq.id.no. 3(bax+1G); GGTRAGPGPG ASGCVHQEAE RVSQAHRGRT GQ

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Table 2 shows one group of peptides according to the present invention:

### Table 2

5 seq.id.no. 5: IQDRAGRMGGRHPSWPWTRCLRMRPPRS

seq.id.no. 6: IQDRAGRMGGGRHPSWPWT

seq.id.no. 7: IQDRAGRMGGGGTRAGPGPGASGCVHQEAERVSQAHRGRTGQ

seg.id.no. 8: IODRAGRMGGGTRAGPGPG

10 The peptides listed in Table 3 were used for in vitro generation of T cells that recognise mutant BAX peptides.

### Table 3.

seq id no 1: RHPSWPWTRCLRMRPPRS

15 seq id no 9: IODRAGRMGGRHPSWPWTRCLR

seq id no 6: IODRAGRMGGGRHPSWPWT

seq id no 10: ASGCVHQEAERVSQAHRGRTGQ

seg id no 11: GGTRAGPGPGASGCVHQEAERV

seg id no 12: IQDRAGRMGGGGTRAGPGPGAS

20 seq id no 8: IQDRAGRMGGGTRAGPGPG

> The most preferred peptides according to this embodiment of the present invention are listed in Table 4:

### 25 Table 4

seg id no 1: RHPSWPWTRCLRMRPPRS

seq id no 2: GTRAGPGPGASGCVHQEAERVSQAHRGRTGQ

seq id no 3: GGTRAGPGPGASGCVHQEAERVSQAHRGRTGQ

seq id no 4: GRHPSWPWTRCLRMRPPRS

30 seq.id.no. 5: IODRAGRMGGRHPSWPWTRCLRMRPPRS

> seq.id.no. 6: IQDRAGRMGGGRHPSWPWT

seq.id.no. 7: IQDRAGRMGGGGTRAGPGPGASGCVHQEAERVSQAHRGRTGQ

seg id no 8: IODRAGRMGGGTRAGPGPG

seq id no 9: IQDRAGRMGGRHPSWPWTRCLR

35 seq id no 10: ASGCVHQEAERVSQAHRGRTGQ

seg id no 11: GGTRAGPGPGASGCVHQEAERV

## seq id no 12: IQDRAGRMGGGGTRAGPGPGAS

### TGFβRII

It has been established that the TGF $\beta$ RII gene is involved in regulation of cell growth. TGF $\beta$ RII is a receptor for 5 TGFeta which down regulates cell growth. The human gene coding for TGF $\beta$ RII contains a repeat sequence of ten deoxyadenosine bases (A10) from base no. 709 to base no. 718 (GAA AAA AAA CCT). In colon cancers and pancreatic cancers frameshift mutations in this A10 10 repeat have been observed, both as A9 (GAA AAA AAA AGC CT) and All (GAA AAA AAA AAA GCC) repeats, in approximately 80 % of the examined cases (Yamamoto, H., "Somatic frameshift mutations in DNA mismatch repair and 15 proapoptosis genes in hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer.", Cancer Research 58, 997-1003, March 1, 1998). The modified TGF  $\beta \text{RII}$  gene products are unable to bind  $\mathsf{TGF}\beta$  and the signal for down regulation of cell growth is eliminated and thus makes further tumour progress possible. Furthermore the modified gene products are only 20 found in cancer cells and are therefore targets for immunotherapy.

Consequently peptides corresponding to the transformed
TGFβRII protein products arising from frameshift
mutations in the TGFβRII gene can be used as anticancer
therapeutical agents or vaccines with the function to
trigger the cellular arm of the immune system (T-cells)
against cancer cells in patients afflicted with cancers
associated with a modified TGFβRII gene.

Frameshift mutations in the TGF $\beta$ RII gene result in mutant peptide sequences with the first amino acid of the altered sequence in either position 133 (one and two base

deletions) or 134 (one and two base insertions) as compared to the normal TGF $\beta$ RII protein (Table 5, seq.id.nos. 13 and 21).

### 5 Table 5.

amino acid pos. 133

normal TGF $\beta$ RII ; K PGETFFMCSC SSDECNDNII FSEEYNTSNP

DLLL

seq id no 13(-1A); S LVRLSSCVPV ALMSAMTTSS SQKNITPAIL TCC

10 seq id no 13(+2A); SLVRLSSCVP VALMSAMTTS SSQKNITPAI

LTCC

TGFbRII + 1A) ; AW

TGFbRII - 2A) ; A W

15 Table 6 shows one groups of peptides of this invention:

### Table 6

seq id no 14:SPKCIMKEKKSLVRLSSCVPVALMSAMTTSSSQKNITPAILTCC

seq id no 15:PKCIMKEKKKSLVRLSSCV

20 seq id no 19:SPKCIMKEKKAW

seq id no 20:PKCIMKEKKKAW

Table 7 presents peptides that were used for in vitro generation of T cells that recognise mutant  $TGF\beta RII$ 

25 peptides.

### Table 7

seq id no 15: PKCIMKEKKKSLVRLSSCV

seq id no 16: ALMSAMTTSSSQKNITPAILTCC

30 seq id no 17: SLVRLSSCVPVALMSAMTTSSSQ

seq id no 18: SPKCIMKEKKSLVRLSSCVPVA

seq id no 19: SPKCIMKEKKAW

seq id no 20: PKCIMKEKKKAW

seq id no 21: AMTTSSSQKNITPAILTCC

35 seq id no 428: SLVRLSSCV

The most preferred peptides of this embodiment of the present invention are:

### 5 Table 8

20

30

seq id no 13:SLVRLSSCVPVALMSAMTTSSSQKNITPAILTCC

seq id no 14:SPKCIMKEKKSLVRLSSCVPVALMSAMTTSSSQKNITPAILTCC

seq id no 15:PKCIMKEKKKSLVRLSSCV

seq id no 16:ALMSAMTTSSSQKNITPAILTCC

10 seq id no 17:SLVRLSSCVPVALMSAMTTSSSQ

seq id no 18:SPKCIMKEKKSLVRLSSCVPVA

seq id no 19:SPKCIMKEKKAW

seq id no 20:PKCIMKEKKKAW

seq id no 21:AMTTSSSQKNITPAILTCC

15 seq id no428:SLVRLSSCV

Other peptides of the invention can be fragments of the peptides listed in the Tables 1-8 above. Such fragments are most preferred from 9-16 amino acids long and include at least one amino acid from the mutant part of the protein.

As used in this description and claims the term fragment is intended to specify a shorter part of a longer peptide or of a protein.

Other cancer associated genes containing repeat sequences of a nucleoside base and which therefore are susceptible to frameshift mutations and consequently are potential candidates for peptides according to the present invention (seq id nos according to table 9 are given in parentheses in each case) are the following:

Human TGF- $\beta$ -2 (hTGF $\beta$ 2) gene (seq id nos 22-29)

35 Deleted in colorectal cancer (DCC) gene (seq.id.nos. 30-34)

Human breast and ovarian cancer susceptibility (BRCA1) gene (seq.id.nos. 378-387)

Human breast cancer susceptibility (BRCA2) gene (seq.id.nos. 35-94)

- Human protein tyrosine phosphatase (hPTP) gene (seq.id.nos. 95-102)

  Human DNA topoisomerase II (top2) gene (seq.id.nos. 103-108)
  - Human kinase (TTK) gene (seq.id.nos. 109-120)
- Human transcriptional repressor (CTCF) gene (seq.id.nos.
  121-127)

Human FADD-homologous ICE/CED-3-like protease gene
(seq.id.nos. 128-133)

Human putative mismatch repair/binding protein (hMSH3)

- 15 gene (seq.id.nos. 134-147)

  Human retinoblastoma binding protein 1 isoform I (hRBP1)

  gene (seq.id.nos. 148-156)

  Human FMR1 (hFMR1) gene (seq.id.nos. 157-161)

  Human TINUR gene (seq.id.nos. 162-169)
- b-raf oncogene (seq.id.nos. 170-175)
  Human neurofibromin (NF1) gene (seq.id.nos. 176-181)
  Human germline n-myc gene (seq.id.nos. 182-188)
  Human n-myc gene (seq.id.nos. 189-194)
  Human ras inhibitor gene (seq.id.nos. 195-199)
- Human hMSH6 gene (seq.id.nos. 200-203 and 293-297)
  Human nasopharynx carcinoma EBV BNLF-1 gene (seq.id.nos. 204-210)
  Human cell cycle regulatory protein (E1A-binding protein)
  p300 gene (seq.id.nos. 211-218)
- 30 Human B-cell lymphoma 3-encoded protein (bcl-3) gene (seq.id.nos. 219-226)

  Human transforming growth factor-beta induced gene product (BIGH3) (seq.id.nos. 227-232)

  Human transcription factor ETV1 gene (seq.id.nos.
- 35 233-239)

23

Human insulin-like growth factor binding protein (IGFBP4) gene (seq.id.nos. 240-246)

Human MUC1 gene (seq.id.nos. 247-266)

Human protein-tyrosine kinase (JAK1) gene (seq.id.nos.

- 5 267-271)
  - Human protein-tyrosine kinase (JAK3) gene (seq.id.nos. 272-279)
  - Human Flt4 gene (for transmembrane tyrosinase kinase) (seq.id.nos. 280-284)
- 10 Human p53 associated gene (seq.id.nos. 285-292) Human can (hCAN) gene (seg.id.nos. 298-300) Human DBL (hDBL) proto-oncogene / Human MCF2PO (hMCF2PO) gene (seq.id.nos. 301-306)
  - Human dek (hDEK) gene (seg.id.nos. 307-309)
- 15 Human retinoblastoma related protein (p107) gene (seq.id.nos. 310-313) Human G protein-coupled receptor (hGPR1) gene (seg.id.nos. 314-319)
  - Human putative RNA binding protein (hRBP56) gene
- 20 (seg.id.nos. 320-325) Human transcription factor (hITF-2) gene (seq.id.nos. 326-327)
  - Human malignant melanoma metastasis-supressor (hKiSS-1) gene (seq.id.nos. 328-334)
- 25 Human telomerase-associated protein TP-1 (hTP-1) gene (seq.id.nos. 335-348) Human FDF-5 (hFDF-5) gene (seq.id.nos. 349-356) Human metastasis-assosiated mtal (hMTA1) gene (seq.id.nos. 357-362)
- 30 Human transcription factor TFIIB 90 kDa subunit (hTFIIB90) gene (seq id nos 363-369) Human tumour suppressor (hLUCA-1) gene (seq id nos
- Human Wilm's tumour (WIT-1) associated protein (seq id
- 35 nos 388-393)



Human cysteine protease (ICErel-III) gene (seq id nos 394-398 and 459)

24

Human Fas ligand (FasL) gene (seq id nos 399-403)

Human BRCA1-associated RING domain protein (BARD1) gene

5 (seg id nos 404-417)

Human mcf.2 (hMCF.2) gene (seq id nos 418-422) Human Fas antigen (fas) gene (seq id nos 423-427) Human DPC4 gene (seq id nos 429-437).

10 The mutant peptides that are the results of frameshift mutation in these genes, in accordance with the present invention, are listed in table 9.

### Table 9

- 15 seq id no 22; TVGRPHISC
  - seg id no 23; KTVGRPHISC
  - seg id no 24; KQWEDPTSPANVIALLQT
  - seq id no 25; QWEDPTSPANVIALLQT
  - seq id no 26; QKTIKSTRKKTVGRPHISC
- 20 seg id no 27; QKTIKSTRKKKTVGRPHISC
  - seq id no 28; QKTIKSTRKKKQWEDPTSPANVIALLQT
  - seq id no 29; QKTIKSTRKKQWEDPTSPANVIALLQT
  - seg id no 30; AADLQQQFVHFLDCWDVSSIPFTLHLPQAQDITT
  - seq id no 31; GKDAKEKSS
- 25 seq id no 32; GKDAKEKKSS
  - seq id no 33; GKDAKEKKAADLQQQFVHFLDCWDVSSIPFTLHLPQAQDITT
  - seq id no 34; GKDAKEKAADLQQQFVHFLDCWDVSSIPFTLHLPQAQDITT
  - seg id no 35; FSMKQTLMNVKNLKTK
  - seg id no 36; KFSMKQTLMNVKNLKTK
- 30 seq id no 37; VRTSKTRKKFSMKQTLMNVKNLKTK
  - seg id no 38; VRTSKTRKKKFSMKQTLMNVKNLKTK
  - seg id no 39; VRTSKTRKKNFP
  - seg id no 40; VRTSKTRKNFP
  - seq id no 41; IKKKLLQFQK
- 35 seq id no 42; KIKKKLLQFQK
  - seq id no 43; KSRRNYFNFKNNCQSRL

	seq	id	no	44;	SRRNYFNFKNNCQSRL
	seq	id	no	45;	TNLRVIQKIKKKLLQFQK
	seq	id	no	46;	TNLRVIQKKIKKKLLQFQK
	seq	id	no	47;	TNLRVIQKKSRRNYFNFKNNCQSRL
5	seq	id	no	48;	TNLRVIQKSRRNYFNFKNNCQSRL
	seq	id	no	49;	KIMIT
	seq	id	no	50;	NIDKIPEKIMIT
	seq	id	no	51;	NIDKIPEKKIMIT
	seq	id	no	52;	IINAN
10	seq	id	no	53;	KIINAN
	seq	id	no	54;	NDKTVSEKIINAN
	seq	id	no	55;	NDKTVSEKKIINAN
	seq	id	no	56;	NGLEKEYLMVNQKE
	seq	id	no	57;	SQTSLLEAKNGLEKEYLMVNQKE
15	seq	id	no	58;	SQTSLLEAKKNGLEKEYLMVNQKE
	seq	íd	no	59;	SQTSLLEAKKMA
	seq	id	no	60;	SQTSLLEAKMA
	seq	id	no	61;	TLVFPK
	seq	id	no	62;	KTLVFPK
20	seq	id	no	63;	LKNVEDQKTLVFPK
	seq	id	no	64;	LKNVEDQKKTLVFPK
	seq	id	no	65;	LKNVEDQKKH
	seq	id	no	66;	LKNVEDQKH
	seq	id	no	67;	KKIQLY
25	seq	id	no	68;	KKKIQLY
	seq	iđ	no	69;	RKRFSYTEYLASIIRFIFSVNRRKEIQNLSSCNFKI
	seq	id	no	70;	LRIVSYSKKKKIQLY
	seq	id	no	71;	LRIVSYSKKKKKIQLY
	seq	iđ	no	72;	LRIVSYSKKRKRFSYTEYLASIIRFIFSVNRRKEIQNLS-
30					-SCNFKI
	seq	iđ	no	73;	LRIVSYSKRKRFSYTEYLASIIRFIFSVNRRKEIQNLS-
					-SCNFKI
	seq	id	no	74;	QDLPLSSICQTIVTIYWQ
	seq	id	no	75;	KQDLPLSSICQTIVTIYWQ
35	seq	id	no	76;	NRTCPFRLFVRRMLQFTGNKVLDRP
	seq	id	no	77;	GFVVSVVKKQDLPLSSICQTIVTIYWQ



					_ <del>-</del>
•	seq	id	no	78;	GFVVSVVKKKQDLPLSSICQTIVTIYWQ
	seq	iđ	no	79;	GFVVSVVKKNRTCPFRLFVRRMLQFTGNKVLDRP
	seq	id	no	80;	GFVVSVVKNRTCPFRLFVRRMLQFTGNKVLDRP
	seq	id	no	81;	YRKTKNQN
5	seq	iđ	no	82;	KYRKTKNQN
	seq	id	no	83;	NTERPKIRTN
	seq	id	no	84;	DETFYKGKKYRKTKNQN
	seq	id	no	85;	DETFYKGKKKYRKTKNQN
	seq	id	no	86;	DETFYKGKKNTERPKIRTN
10	seq	id	no	87;	DETFYKGKNTERPKIRTN
	seq	id	no	88;	LSINNYRFQMKFYFRFTSHGSPFTSANF
	seq	id	no	89;	KLSINNYRFQMKFYFRFTSHGSPFTSANF
	seq	id	no	90;	NSVSTTTGFR
	seq	id	no	91;	NIQLAATKKLSINNYRFQMKFYFRFTSHGSPFTSANF
15	seq	id	no	92;	NIQLAATKKKLSINNYRFQMKFYFRFTSHGSPFTSANF
	seq	id	no	93;	NIQLAATKKNSVSTTTGFR
	seq	iđ	no	94;	NIQLAATKNSVSTTTGFR
	seq	id	no	95;	MEHVAPGRMSASPQSPTQ
	seq	id	no	96;	KMEHVAPGRMSASPQSPTQ
20	seq	id	no	97;	KWSTWLQAECQHLHSPQRSDKPQQAGLDQQHHCFALDS-
					-SPGPRPVFLQLLGLMGQGRHD
	seq	id	no	98;	WSTWLQAECQHLHSPQRSDKPQQAGLDQQHHCFALDS-
					-SPGPRPVFLQLLGLMGQGRHD
	seq	id	no	99;	TFSVWAEKMEHVAPGRMSASPQSPTQ
25	seq	iđ	no	100;	TFSVWAEKKMEHVAPGRMSASPQSPTQ
	seq	id	no	101;	TFSVWAEKKWSTWLQAECQHLHSPQRSDKPQQAGLDQ-
					-QHHCFALDSSPGPRPVFLQLLGLMGQGRHD
	seq	id	no	102;	TFSVWAEKWSTWLQAECQHLHSPQRSDKPQQAGLDQ-
					-QHHCFALDSSPGPRPVFLQLLGLMGQGRHD
30	seq	id	no	103;	HKWLKFCLLRLVKESFHE
	seq	id	no	104;	KHKWLKFCLLRLVKESFHE
	seq	id	no	105;	KGGKAKGKKHKWLKFCLLRLVKESFHE
	seq	id	no	106;	KGGKAKGKKKHKWLKFCLLRLVKESFHE
	seq	iđ	no	107;	KGGKAKGKKNTNG
35	seq	iđ	no	108;	KGGKAKGKNTNG
	seq	id	no	109;	VNNFFKKL

26

	seq	id	no	110;	KVNNFFKKL
	seq	id	no	111;	LSQGNVKKVNNFFKKL
	seq	id	no	112;	LSQGNVKKKVNNFFKKL
	seq	id	no	113;	GEKNDLQLFVMSDRRYKIYWTVILLNPCGNLHLKTTSL
5	seq	id	no	114;	KGEKNDLQLFVMSDRRYKIYWTVILLNPCGNLHLKTTSL
	seq	id	no	115;	KGKKMICSYS
	seq	id	no	116;	GKKMICSYS
	seq	iđ	no	117;	SSKTFEKKGEKNDLQLFVMSDRRYKIYWTVILLNPCGN-
					-LHLKTTSL
10	seq	id	no	118;	SSKTFEKKKGEKNDLQLFVMSDRRYKIYWTVILLNPCGN-
					-LHLKTTSL
	seq	id	no	119;	SSKTFEKKKGKKMICSYS
	seq	id	no	120;	SSKTFEKKGKKMICSYS
	seq	id	no	121;	QRKPKRANCVIQRRAKM
15	seq	id	no	122;	KQRKPKRANCVIQRRAKM
	seq	iđ	no	123;	NKENQKEQTALLYRGGQRCRCVCLRF
	seq	id	no	123;	NKENQKEQTALLYRGGQRCRCVCLRF
	seq	id	no	124;	PDYQPPAKKQRKPKRANCVIQRRAKM
	seq	id	no	125;	PDYQPPAKKKQRKPKRANCVIQRRAKM
20	seq	id	no	126;	PDYQPPAKKNKENQKEQTALLYRGGQRCRCVCLRF
	seq	id	no	127;	PDYQPPAKNKENQKEQTALLYRGGQRCRCVCLRF
	seq	iđ	no	128;	NLSSLLI
	seq	iđ	no	129;	TCLPF
	seq	id	no	130;	QPTFTLRKNLSSLLI
25	seq	id	no	131;	QPTFTLRKKNLSSLLI
	seq	id	no	132;	QPTFTLRKKTCLPF
	seq	id	no	133;	QPTFTLRKTCLPF
	seq	id	no	134;	RATFLLSLWECSLPQARLCLIVSRTGLLVQS
	seq	id	no	135;	GQHFYWHCGSAACHRRGCV
30	seq	id	no	136;	KENVRDKKRATFLLSLWECSLPQARLCLIVSRTGLLVQS
	seq	id	no	137;	KENVRDKKKRATFLLSLWECSLPQARLCLIVSRTGLLVQS
	seq	id	ņo	138;	KENVRDKKKGQHFYWHCGSAACHRRGCV
	seq	id	no	139;	KENVRDKKGQHFYWHCGSAACHRRGCV
	seq	id	no	140;	ITHTRWGITTWDSWSVRMKANWIQAQQNKSLILSPSFTK
35	seq	id	no	141;	KITHTRWGITTWDSWSVRMKANWIQAQQNKSLILSPSFT
	seq	id	no	142;	KLLTPGGELPHGILGQ

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28 seg id no 143; LLTPGGELPHGILGQ seq id no 144; PPVCELEKITHTRWGITTWDSWSVRMKANWIQAQQNKS--LILSPSFTK seq id no 145; PPVCELEKKITHTRWGITTWDSWSVRMKANWIQAQQNKS-5 -LILSPSFTK seq id no 146; PPVCELEKKLLTPGGELPHGILGQ seq id no 147; PPVCELEKLLTPGGELPHGILGQ seq id no 148; SLKDELEKMKI seg id no 149; SLKDELEKKMKI 10 seg id no 150; LGOSSPEKKNKN seg id no 151; LGOSSPEKNKN seq id no 152; RLRRINGRGSQIRSRNAFNRSEE seq id no 153; EPKVKEEKKT seg id no 154; EPKVKEEKKKT 15 seg id no 155; EPKVKEEKKRLRRINGRGSQIRSRNAFNRSEE seq id no 156; EPKVKEEKRLRRINGRGSQIRSRNAFNRSEE seq id no 157; TFRYKGKQHPFFST seg id no 158; GPNAPEEKNH seg id no 159; GPNAPEEKKNH 20 seg id no 160; GPNAPEEKKTFRYKGKQHPFFST seq id no 161; GPNAPEEKTFRYKGKQHPFFST seq id no 162; MQNTCV seq id no 163; KMQNTCV seq id no 164; KCKIRVFSK 25 seq id no 165; CKIRVFSK seq id no 166; FFKRTVQKMQNTCV seq id no 167; FFKRTVQKKMQNTCV seq id no 168; FFKRTVQKKCKIRVFSK seq id no 169; FFKRTVQKCKIRVFSK 30 seg id no 170; LPHYLAH seg id no 171; CLITWLTN

seq id no 172; GSTTGLSATPLPHYLAH

seg id no 173; GSTTGLSATPPLPHYLAH

seq id no 174; GSTTGLSATPPCLITWLTN

35 seg id no 175; GSTTGLSATPCLITWLTN

seq id no 176; RFADKPRPN

	seq	iđ	no	177;	DLPTSPDQTRSGPVHVSVEP
	seq	id	no	178;	DSAAGCSGTPRFADKPRPN
	seq	id	no	179;	DSAAGCSGTPPRFADKPRPN
	seq	iđ	no	180;	DSAAGCSGTPPDLPTSPDQTRSGPVHVSVEP
5	seq	id	no	181;	DSAAGCSGTPDLPTSPDQTRSGPVHVSVEP
	seq	id	no	182;	AHPETPAQNRLRIPCSRREVRSRACKPPGAQGSDER-
					-RGKASPGRDCDVRTGRP
	seq	id	no	183;	PAHPETPAQNRLRIPCSRREVRSRACKPPGAQGSDER-
					-RGKASPGRDCDVRTGRP
10	seq	id	no	184;	RPTRRHPRRIASGSPAVGGR
	seq	iđ	no	185;	VAIRGHPRPPAHPETPAQNRLRIPCSRREVRSRACKP-
					-PGAQGSDERRGKASPGRDCDVRTGRP
	seq	id	no	186;	VAIRGHPRPPPAHPETPAQNRLRIPCSRREVRSRACKP
					-PGAQGSDERRGKASPGRDCDVRTGRP
15	seq	id	no	187;	VAIRGHPRPPRPTRRHPRRIASGSPAVGGR
	seq	iđ	no	188;	VAIRGHPRPRPTRRHPRRIASGSPAVGGR
	seq	id	no	189;	RGRTSGRSLSCCRRPRCRPAVASRSTAPSPRAGSR-
					-RCCLRTSCGAARPRRTRSACGDWVASPPTRSS-
					-SRTACGAASPPARSWSAP
20	seq	id	no	190;	GGGHLEEV
	seq	id	no	191;	YFGGPDSTPRGRTSGRSLSCCRRPRCRPAVASR-
					-STAPSPRAGSRRCCLRTSCGAARPRRTRSACGD-
					-WVASPPTRSSSRTACGAASPPARSWSAP
	seq	id	no	192;	YFGGPDSTPPRGRTSGRSLSCCRRPRCRPAVASR-
25					-STAPSPRAGSRRCCLRTSCGAARPRRTRSACGDW-
					-VASPPTRSSSRTACGAASPPARSWSAP
	seq	id	no	193;	YFGGPDSTPPGGGHLEEV
	seq	id	no	194;	YFGGPDSTPGGGHLEEV
	seq	id	no	195;	HRVADP
30	seq	id	no	196;	LSQSSELDPPSSR
	seq	id	no	197;	LSQSSELDPPPSSR
	seq	id	no	198;	LSQSSELDPPHRVADP
	seq	id	no	199;	LSQSSELDPHRVADP
	seq	id	no	200;	VILLPEDTPPS
35	seq	iđ	no	201;	VILLPEDTPPPS
	seq	id	no	202;	VILLPEDTPPLLRA

	seq	id	no	203;	VILLPELDPLLRA
	seq	id	no	204;	PSPLP
	seq	iđ	no	205;	PLLFHRPCSPSPALGATVLAVYRYE
	seq	id	no	206;	LLFHRPCSPSPALGATVLAVYRYE
5	seq	id	no	207;	APRPPLGPPSPLP
	seq	id	no	208;	APRPPLGPPPSPLP
	seq	iđ	no	209;	APRPPLGPPPLLFHRPCSPSPALGATVLAVYRYE
	seq	iđ	no	210;	APRPPLGPPLLFHRPCSPSPALGATVLAVYRYE
	seq	iđ	no	211;	TQVLPQGCSLSLLHTTFPHRQVPHILDW
10	seq	id	no	212;	PTQVLPQGCSLSLLHTTFPHRQVPHILDW
	seq	id	no	213;	PLQSFPKDAASAFSTPRFPTDKFPTSWTGSCPGQPHGT-
					-RAFCQPGPEFNAFSAC
	seq	id	no	214;	LQSFPKDAASAFSTPRFPTDKFPTSWTGSCPGQPHGT-
					-RAFCQPGPEFNAFSAC
15	seq	id	no	215;	PSPRPQSQPPTQVLPQGCSLSLLHTTFPHRQVPHILDW
	seq	id	no	216;	PSPRPQSQPPPTQVLPQGCSLSLLHTTFPHRQVPHILDW
	seq	id	no	217;	PSPRPQSQPPPLQSFPKDAASAFSTPRFPTDKFPTS-
					-WTGSCPGQPHGTRAFCQPGPEFNAFSAC
	seq	id	no	218;	PSPRPQSQPPLQSFPKDAASAFSTPRFPTDKFPTS-
20					-WTGSCPGQPHGTRAFCQPGPEFNAFSAC
	seq	id	no	219;	TAWPGRRRFTTPEPYCLCTPLGPWAPRFLW
•	seq	id	no	220;	PTAWPGRRRFTTPEPYCLCTPLGPWAPRFLW
	seq	id	no	221;	PRPGPAGGALLPRSLTAFVPHSGHGLPVSSGEPAYTPIP-
					-HDVPHGTPPFC
25	seq	id	no	222;	RPGPAGGALLPRSLTAFVPHSGHGLPVSSGEPAYTPIPH-
					-DVPHGTPPFC
	seq	id	no	223;	DLPAVPGPPTAWPGRRRFTTPEPYCLCTPLGPWAPRFLW
	seq	id	no	224;	DLPAVPGPPPTAWPGRRRFTTPEPYCLCTPLGPWAPRFLW
	seq	id	no	225;	DLPAVPGPPPRPGPAGGALLPRSLTAFVPHSGHGLPVSSG
30					-EPAYTPIPHDVPHGTPPFC
	seq	id	no	226;	DLPAVPGPPRPGPAGGALLPRSLTAFVPHSGHGLPVSSG-
					-EPAYTPIPHDVPHGTPPFC
	seq	id	no	227;	QWGLSWMS
	seq	iđ	no	228;	NGDCHGCPEGRQSL
35	seq	id	no	229;	FTMDRVLTPQWGLSWMS

	seq id no 230;	FTMDRVLTPPQWGLSWMS
	seq id no 231;	FTMDRVLTPPNGDCHGCPEGRQSL
	seq id no 232;	FTMDRVLTPNGDCHGCPEGRQSL
	seq id no 233;	HHPARQCPHCIMHLQTQLIHRNLTGPSQLTSLHRS-
5		-PYQIAATPWTTDFAASFFLNPVTPFLLCRRCQGKDV-
		-LCTNARCLSQTSPSHHKALSRTTTQCMNT-
		-TPWLAVRPAKAFPLL
	seq id no 234;	PHHPARQCPHCIMHLQTQLIHRNLTGPSQLTSLHRS-
		-PYQIAATPWTTDFAASFFLNPVTPFLLCRRCQGK-
10		-DVLCTNARCLSQTSPSHHKALSRTTTQCMNTTP-
		-WLAVRPAKAFPLL
	seq id no 235;	HTIQHASVPTASCISKLNSYTEN
	seq id no 236;	PQVGMRPSNPPHHPARQCPHCIMHLQTQLIHRNLT-
		-GPSQLTSLHRSPYQIAATPWTTDFAASFFLNPVTPFL-
15		-LCRRCQGKDVLCTNARCLSQTSPSHHKALSRTTTQC-
		-MNTTPWLAVRPAKAFPLL
	seq id no 237	PQVGMRPSNP PPHHPARQCPHCIMHLQTQLIHRNLTGPS-
		-QLTSLHRSPYQIAATPWTTDFAASFFLNPVTPFLLCRRC-
		-QGKDVLCTNARCLSQTSPSHHKALSRTTTQCMNTTPWLA-
20		-VRPAKAFPLL
	seq id no 238;	PQVGMRPSNPPHTIQHASVPTASCISKLNSYTEN
	seq id no 239	PQVGMRPSNPHTIQHASVPTASCISKLNSYTEN
	seq id no 240	WAARSWCERRAAAVAPLAPWAWGCPAGCTPPVAARAC-
-		-AATRPEGWRSPCTH
25	seq id no 241	PWAARSWCERRAAAVAPLAPWAWGCPAGCTPPVAA-
		-RACAATRPEGWRSPCTH
	seq id no 242;	RGLRGAGARGGLRLLRHLRPGLGDALRGVHPPLR-
		-LGPALLPAPRGGEAPAHTDARARRVHGAGGDRGHPGPAAL
	seg id no 243	; EEKLARCRPPWAARSWCERRAAAVAPLAPWAWGCPAGC-
30		-TPPVAARACAATRPEGWRSPCTH
	seq id no 244	; EEKLARCRPPPWAARSWCERRAAAVAPLAPWAWGCPA-
		-GCTPPVAARACAATRPEGWRSPCTH
	seq id no 245	; EEKLARCRPPRGLRGAGARGGLRLLRHLRPGLGDA-
		-LRGVHPPLRLGPALLPAPRGGEAPAHTDARARRVHGAGG-
35		-DRGHPGPAAL

	seq	id	no	246;	EEKLARCRPRGLRGAGARGGLRLLRHLRPGLGDALRG-
					-VHPPLRLGPALLPAPRGGEAPAHTDARARRVHGAGG-
					-DRGHPGPAAL
	seq	id	no	247;	QPPVSPRPRRPGRPRAPPPPQPMVSPRRTTGPPW-
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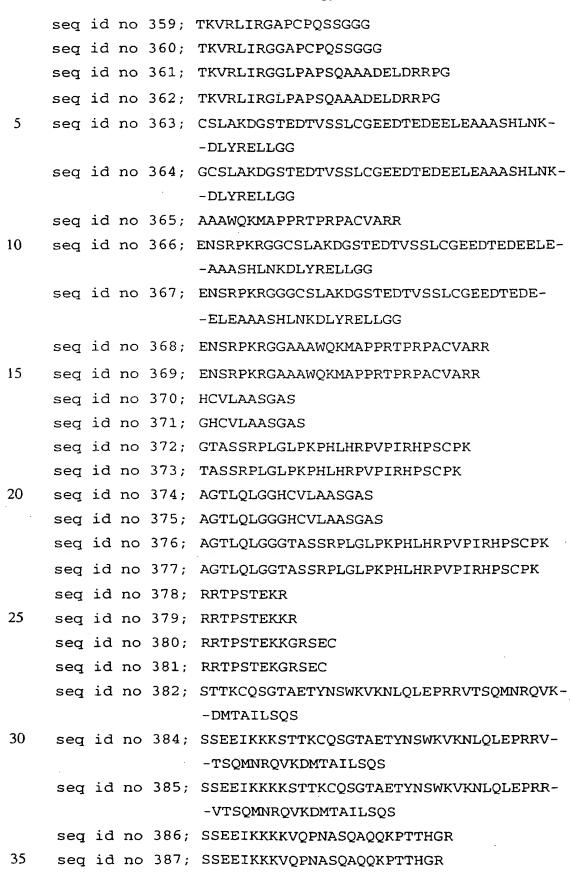
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5	seq	id	no	392;	VHNYCNMKKIEAG
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35

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Examples of cancers particularly suitable for treatment
with one or a combination of several of this compounds
are: colorectal cancer, breast cancer, small-cell lung
cancer, non small-cell lung cancer, liver cancer (primary
and secondary), renal cancer, melanoma, ovarian cancer,
cancer of the brain, head and neck cancer, pancreatic
cancer, gastric cancer, eosophageal cancer, prostate
cancer and leukemias and lymphomas.

Below are listed some examples of where these mutations may result in gene products that result in development of tumours:

Development of colorectal cancers are believed to result from a series of genetic alterations. Deleted in colorectal cancer (DCC) gene (seq id nos 30-34), Human cysteine protease (ICErel-III) gene (seq id nos 394-398 and 459), Human putative mismatch repair /binding protein (hMSH3) gene (Seq id hos 134-147), Human hMSH6 gene (seq id nos 201-204 and 295-299), Human n-myc gene (seq id nos 190-195), Human TGF $\beta$ 2 (hTGF $\beta$ 2) gene (seq id nos 22-29), Human p53 associated gene (seq id nos 287-294) may be involved in colorectal cancer.

Human breast cancer susceptibility (BRCA2) (seq id nos 35-94) and Human BRCA1-associated RING domain protein (BARD1) gene (seq id nos 404-413) are involved in breast cancer and ovarian cancer Human hMSH6 gene (seq id nos 201-204 and 295-299) may be involved in brain tumours.

Gene alteration are frequent in many types of adenocarcinomas, below are listed some genes that are mutated in many cancers:

Human breast cancer susceptibility (BRCA2) gene (seq id nos 35-94), Deleted in colorectal cancer (DCC) gene (seq id nos 30-34), Human putatative mismatch repair/binding protein (hMSH3) gene (seq id nos 134-147), Human hMSH6 gene (seq id nos 201-204 and 295-299), human N-MYC gene (seq id no 190-195), Human TGFb2 (hTGFb2) gene (seq id nos 22-29), Human p53 associated gene (seq id nos 287-294), Human MUC1 gene (seq id nos 248-267), Human germline n-myc gene (seq id nos 184-195), Human Wilm's tumour (WIT-1) associated protein (seq id nos 388-393), Human nasopharynx carcinoma EBV BNLF-1 gene (seq id nos 205-211), Human transforming growth factor-beta inducted gene product (BIGH3) seq id nos 228-233).

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Many of the mutated genes may result in development of leukemias and lymphomas: Human neurofibromin (NF1) gene (seq id nos 178-183), b-raf oncogene (seq id nos 172-177), Human protein-tyrosine kinase (JAK1) gene (seq id nos 268-272), Human protein-tyrosine kinase (JAK3) gene (seq id nos 273-280) are examples.

Genes involved in malignant melanoma: Human malignant melanoma metastasis-supressor (hKiSS-1) gene (seq id nos 331-337), Genes involved in metastasis: Human metastasis-assosiated mtal (hMTA1) gene (seq id nos 360-365).

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Cell cycle control and signal transduction is strikely 15 regulated. Frameshift mutations in these genes may result in uncontrolled cell growth. Examples of genes which may be suseptable are: Human protein tyrosine phosphatase (hPTP) gene (seq id nos 95-102), Human kinase (TTK) gene (seq id nos 109-121), Human transcriptional repressor 20 (CTCF) gene (seq id nos 122-128), Human cell cycle regulatory protein (E1A-binding protein) p300 gene (seq id nos 212-219), Human tranforming growth factor-beta inducted gene product (BIGH3) (seq id nos 228-233), Human FLt4 gene (for transmembrane tyrosinase kinase (seq id nos 25 281-286), Human G protein-coupled receptor (hGPR1) gene (seq id nos 317-322), Human transcription factor (hITF-2) gene (seq id nos 329-330), Human telomerase-associated protein TP-1 (hTP-1) gene (seq id nos 338-351), Human transcription factor TFIIB 90 kDa subunit (hTFBIIB90) gene 30 (seq id nos 366-373), Human FADD-homologous ICE/CED-3like protease gene (seq id nos 129-133)

Mutations in DNA synthesis or -repair enzymes may also lead to uncontrolled cell growth. Human DNA topoisomerase II (top2) gene (seq id nos 103-108) and Human putative mismatch repair/binding protein (hMSH3) gene (seq id nos

134-147) and (hMSH6) gene (seq id nos 201-204 and 205-299).

The following are tumour suppressor genes, Human

retinoblastoma binding protein 1 isoform I (hRBP1) gene
(seq id hos 148-158), Human neurofibromin(NF1) gene (seq
id nos 178-183), Human p53 associated gene (seq id nos
287-294), Human retinoblastoma related protein (p107) gene
(seq id nos 312-316), Human tumour suppressor (hLUCA-1)

gene (seq id nos 374-381), Mutations in these genes may
result in development of cancer.

The following are oncogenes, proto-oncogenes or putative oncogenes; Human germline n-myc gene (seq id nos 184-189), Human n-myc gene (seq id nos 190-195), Human can (hCAN) gene (seq id nos 300-302), Human dek (hDEK) gene (seq id nos 309-311), b-raf oncogene (seq id nos 172-177), Human DBL (hDBL) proto-oncogene / Human MCF2PO (hMCF2PO) gene (seq id nos 303-308). Frameshift mutations in these genes may lead to development of cancer.

## BIOLOGICAL EXPERIMENTS

### 25 <u>Description of the Figures</u>

## FIG. 1:

It has been demonstrated that T cells from normal donors can be stimulated with a mixture of peptides containing

30 both mutant BAX and mutant TGFβRII peptides. Peptide mixture dependent T cell proliferation in blood samples from six different donors are shown in figure 1. The results were obtained by stimulating peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) from each donor with a mixture of mutant BAX peptides (seq id nos 1,9-12) and mutant TGFβRII peptides (seq id nos 15-21). The concentration of each

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cells were isolated from the cell product before DCs were derived using standard methods.

#### FIG. 4:

Figure 4 shows the capability of T cells obtained from ascites fluid of a pancreatic cancer patient to recognise and proliferate to different synthetic peptides derived from mutant BAX (seq id nos 1,9-12) and mutant TGFβRII (seq id nos 15,17-21). The T cell line was obtained after expansion of T cells present in the ascites fluid of a patient with pancreatic adenocarcinoma. The T cell line was expanded in vitro by culturing with 100 U/ml recombinant

interleukin-2 (rIL-2) (Amersham, Aylesbury, UK) for one

week before beeing tested in a proliferation assay.

Autologous, irradiated (30Gy) PBMCs were seeded 5 x 104 in u-bottomed 96-well plates (Costar, Cambridge, MA) and pulsed with single synthetic peptides at 20 µM for 2h. The T cells were added 5 x 104 per well and the plates were incubated for four days at 37°C with addition of 18.5 x 104 Bq/mL 3H-thymidine for the last 12 hours before harvesting. The plates were counted in a liquid scintillation counter (Packard Topcount). Data represent specific proliferation to the different synthetic peptides and values are expressed as the mean of triplicate cultures. These results show that T cells isolated from a pancreatic cancer patient are capable of responding to a panel of peptides carrying amino acid sequences derived from mutant BAX and TGFβRII.

# 30 FIG. 5:

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Figure 5 further demonstrates the capability T cells from another pancreatic cancer patient to recognise and proliferate to different synthetic peptides derived from mutant BAX and mutant TGF $\beta$ RII. The T cell line was obtained after expansion of T cells present in the ascites fluid of



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individual peptide in the mixture was 20  $\mu$ M. After two weeks, and weekly thereafter, the bulk cultures were restimulated with autologous PBMCs pulsed with 10-25  $\mu$ M of the peptide mixture. After 4-5 restimulations the bulk cultures were tested in a standard proliferation assay with PBMCs alone or as a control or PBMCs pulsed with 25  $\mu$ M of the peptides as antigen presenting cells (APCs).

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# FIG. 2:

10 It has further been found that T cell clones can be generated against separate peptides of the mixture used in the bulk stimulation experiments. Figure 2 shows the proliferation of T cell clone 521-2 which was obtained by cloning the bulk culture from donor 1 (figure 1) by seeding 15 5 cells per well in U-bottomed, 96-well microtiter plates and using autologous PBMCs pulsed with 25 μM of the mutant BAX peptide with seq id no 12 as feeder cells. Autologous B-lymphoblastoid cells were used as APCs in the proliferation assay.

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#### FIG. 3:

In figure three it is shown that mutant BAX peptides and mutant TGF $\beta$ RII peptides can be used to stimulate T cells (PBMCs) from a patient with breast cancer. Dendritic cells (DCs) from the same cancer patient were used as APCs. The T cell stimulation (figure 3) was obtained by pulsing DCs separately with a mixture of mutant BAX peptides (seq id nos 1,9-12) and a mixture of mutant TGF $\beta$ RII peptides (seq id nos 15-21) followed by addition of autologous PBMCs and 10 ng/ml tumour necrosis factor. The concentration of each peptide in the mixtures used for pulsing was 25  $\mu$ M. The PBMCs and the DCs were obtained by leukapheresis from a patient with breast cancer who had been on a granulocyte colony stimulating factor (G-CSF) treatment. The CD34+

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a patient with pancreatic adencarcinoma. The experiment was set up in the same way as described above. Data represent specific proliferation to the different synthetic peptides and values are expressed as the mean of triplicate cultures.

In order to investigate the T cell response from the latter pancreatic cancer patient, responding T cells were cloned. Peritoneal macrophages were irradiated (30 Gy) and plated 1  $\times$  104 into U-bottomed 96-well plates (Costar) together with 25 µM of each peptide. T cell blasts were counted in a microscope and added 5 blasts per well together with 100 U/ml human recombinant interleukin-2 (rIL-2) (Amersham, Aylesbury, UK) in a total volume of 200 mL. After 14 days T cell clones were transferred onto 24-well plates (Costar) with 1 mg/mL phytohemagglutinin (PHA, Wellcome, Dartford, UK), 100 U/ml rIL-2 and allogeneic, irradiated PBMCs as feeder cells and screened for peptide specificity after 7 and 14 days.

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#### FIG. 6:

T cell clone 520.5, 520.7 and 520.8 were selected for further characterisation and express the cell surface phenotype CD3+, CD8+ and TcR+. Figure 6 shows the recognition and cytotoxicity of T cell clone 520.5, 520.7 and 520.8 against peptide-pulsed autologous target cells pulsed with the seq id no 10 peptide. Autologous Epstein-barr virus transformed B-cells (EBV) were labelled with 3H-thymidine (9.25 x 104 Bq/ml) over night, washed 30 once and plated 2500 cells per well in 96-well plates with or without 25 mM of synthetic peptide (seq id no 10) and 1% DMSO in medium. After 30 minutes incubation at 37°C the plates were washed before addition of T cells. The plates were further incubated at 37°C for 4 hours and then harvested before counting in a liquid scintillation counter (Packard Topcount). Data represent percent specific lysis



of 3H-thymidine labelled peptide pulsed target cells at an effector/target ratio of 10/1. Values are expressed as the mean of triplicate cultures. These results demonstrate that the three different T cell clones obtained from ascites fluid of a pancreatic carcinoma patient, exhibit specific cytotoxicity of autologous EBV targets pulsed with the relevant peptide (seq id no 10) derived from mutant BAX.

#### FIG. 7:

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10 Figure 7 shows the cytolytic properties of three different T cell clones obtained from the same patient. These T cell clones were cultured and expanded as described above, but they were generated against a synthetic peptide the seq id no 17 peptide carrying amino acid sequences derived from 15 mutant TGF $\beta$ RII. T cell clone 538.1, 538.3 and 538.4 all show the cell-surface phenotype CD3+, CD8+ and TcR+. The experimental conditions were as described above (figure 6). Data represent percent specific lysis of 3H-thymidine labelled peptide pulsed target cells pulsed with the seq id 20 no 428 peptide at an effector/target ratio of 10/1. Values are expressed as the mean of triplicate cultures. These results demonstrate that the three different T cell clones obtained from ascites fluid of a pancreatic carcinoma patient, exhibit specific cytotoxicity of autologous EBV 25 targets pulsed with the relevant peptide (seq id no 428) derived from mutant TGFBRII.

## FIG. 8:

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Figure 8 shows the specificity of two CD4+ T cell clones, IMT8 and IMT9, obtained from a tumour biopsy taken from a patient with an adenocarcinoma localised to the proximal colon. Immunohistochemistry revealed that the patient had an abundant infiltrate of predominantly CD4+ T cells, many of which carried activation markers. In areas of CD4 T cell infiltration islands of HLA DR positive tumour cells were observed. The T cell clones were obtained from the

component of tumour infiltrating lymphocytes which grew out of the biopsy following culture in medium containing 15 U/ml of recombinant human IL-2 for 16 days. The T cells from this culture were cloned by limiting dilution (1 5 cells/well) in Terasaki plates with irradiated peptide pulsed APC and 100 U/ml of IL-2. Pulsing of autologous APC was performed with a mixture of the TGFβRII frameshift peptides with sequence identity no. 15, 17 and 18 at 1  $\mu$ g/ml of each peptide in the presence of 3  $\mu$ g/ml of 10 purified human  $\beta 2$  microglobulin and 10 ng/ml of recombinant human TNF $\alpha$  for 3 hrs at 37 °C. Of the 14 clones that could be expanded preliminary tests showed that two of the clones were reactive with the peptide mixture used for cloning. After expansion the clones were screened for reactivity 15 with the single peptides in a standard proliferative assay. The results show that IMT8 and IMT9 both react specifically with the TGF $\beta$ RII frameshift peptide with seq. id. no. 17, no reactivity was observed with the two other frameshift peptides tested.

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The figure (Fig. 8) depicts the results of conventional T cell proliferative assays, where cloned T cells (5x104) and irradiated APC (5x104) were cocultured for 3 days in triplicates before harvesting. To measure the proliferative capacity of the cultures, <sup>3</sup>H-thymidine (3,7x104 Bq/well) was added to the culture overnight before harvesting) Values are given as mean counts per minute (cpm) of the triplicates.

# 30 FIG. 9:

Figure 9 demonstrates that the specific reactivity of the two T cell clones IMT8 and IMT9 against the peptide with seq. id.no. 17 is completely blocked by treatment of the cells with an antibody that specifically binds to HLA-DR molecules, since the reactivity after blocking is the same

as the background reactivity of the clones with APC in the absence of the peptide. On the other hand antibodies to the HLA class II isotypes HLA-DQ and -DP failed to block the reactivity of the clones with peptide pulsed APC. This experiment unequivocally identifies HLA-DR as the molecule responsible to present the peptide to these two T cell clones. Antibody blocking experiments were performed using the homozygous EBV transformed cell line 9061 (IHWS9 nomenclature) as APC. The APC were pulsed with peptide at a concentration of 15  $\mu$ g/ml for 1 hr at 37 °C before addition of blocking antibodies L243 (pan-DR antibody), SPVL3 (pan-DQ antibody) and B7.21 (pan-DP antibody) at 10  $\mu$ g/ml. Unpulsed APC and APC pulsed with peptide in the absence of blocking antibody served as negative and positive controls respectively. Results are expressed as in Figure 8.

#### FIG. 10:

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The patient IMT was HLA typed and turned out to be HLA: A1,2; B7,8; DR3,14; DQ1,2. To determine which of the HLA-DR 20 molecules that were responsible for presentation of the peptide with seq. id. no. 17, a panel of HLA workshop derived homozygous BCL cell lines were obtained and pulsed with the peptide with seq. id. no. 17. Figure 10 describes the identification of HLA-DR14 (DRA\*0102, DRB\*1401) as the HLA-DR molecule responsible for presentation of the peptide 25 with seq. id. no. 17 to the T cell clones IMT8 and IMT9. A specific proliferative response was observed when peptide was presented by the autologous EBV transformed cell line (Auto APC) and by cell lines 9054 (EK) and 9061 (31227ABO), 30 both of which expressed DR14 as the only DR molecule on their surface. The homozygous cell line gave higher responses, reflecting a higher level of expression of the relevant class II/peptide complexes due to the effect of a double dose of the genes encoding this DR molecule. No 35 response was obtained when the peptide was presented by cell lines expressing HLA-DR3 (9018, LOO81785), which

represents the other DR molecule expressed by the patients APC, nor by irrelevant HLA-DR molecules. The experiment was performed as described in figure 9, with the exception that no antibody blocking was performed. Results are expressed as in Figure 8.

# FIG. 11:

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Figure 11 describes the dose response curves obtained by pulsing the cell line 9054 with increasing concentrations of the peptide with seq. id. no. 17. Both IMT 8 and IMT9 demonstrate a dose dependent increase in the proliferative response to the peptide. Results were performed as described in Fig. 9 and 10 with the peptide concentrations indicated on the Figure (Fig. 11). Results are expressed as in Fig.8.

### FIG. 12:

Figure 12 describes the reactivity of a cell line generated by in vitro stimulation of T cells isolated from peripheral 20 blood from a healthy blood donor (Donor 2892) by weekly stimulation with irradiated autologous dendritic cells pulsed with the peptides with sequence identity numbers 16, 17 and 21. A specific response above background values was obtained when the T cells were co-incubated with autologous 25 dendritic cells pulsed with the peptide with seq. id. no. 21. No activity could be detected in the culture after the first and second in vitro stimulation. These data demonstrate that the T cell repertoire of normal individuals contain a few precursor cells that have the 30 capacity to recognise this frameshift peptide derived from a mutation in  $TGF\beta RII$  that does not occur in normal people. In two other blood donors (#2706 and #2896), the level of precursor cells with the relevant specificity was too low to be detected. The results are expressed as spots per 104 35 T cells tested in a conventional IFNg ELISPOT assay. This assay enumerates the number of cells present in a mixture

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of cells that are capable of specifically reacting with a defined antigen. Briefly  $10^7$  T cells (non adherent cells) were stimulated weekly with 2-5x10<sup>6</sup> irradiated peptide pulsed autologous dendritic cells (DC) as APC. The DC were generated from the adherent cell population by culture for one week in recombinant human GM-CSF and IL-4 according to standard protocols as described in the literature. After peptide pulsing overnight at 15  $\mu$ g/ml of peptide, full maturation of the DC was obtained by culture with recombinant TNF $\alpha$ . ELISPOT was performed according to standard published protocols using  $10^4$  cultured T cells per well in duplicate and  $10^4$  peptide pulsed or unpulsed DC as APC. The results are expressed as mean number of spots per

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#### FIG. 13:

104 T cells.

Figure 13 shows the results of in vitro stimulation of T cells from a healthy blood donor (Donor 322) with peptides with sequence identity number 15-21. In vitro culture was performed as described in Figure 12. A proliferative response above background values was seen when the T cell culture primed with a mixture of the peptides with seq. id. no. 16 and 21 was stimulated with peptide 21 and the culture primed with the peptide with seq. id. no. 17 was stimulated with the same peptide. These results demonstrate that normal blood donors have small numbers of circulating T cells specific for these frameshift peptides, and that it is possible to expand these cells in culture by stimulation with frameshift peptides. These results also confirmed the results shown in Fig.8-11, demonstrating that the peptide with seq. id. no. 17 is immunogenic in humans, and indicate that the peptide with seq. id. no. 21 may also be used as a cancer vaccine in humans. The results are expressed as described in Fig. 8.

### FIG. 14:

The results shown in Figure 14 demonstrate that CD8+ T cells specific for HLA class I epitopes can be generated from T cells present in the T cell repertoire of a healthy 5 blood donor (donor 905). No reactivity above background was seen with any of the peptides after the second round of in vitro restimulation. After the fourth restimulation, the frequency of T cells specific for the peptide with seq. id. no. 428 had increased from undetectable levels to 10 approximately 2,5 % of the cells. These results demonstrate that CTL precursors of the CD8+ phenotype are present in the unprimed T cell repertoire of healthy blood donors. Such T cells may be expanded in vitro by specific stimulation with the peptide with seq. id. no. 428. This 15 forms the basis for using this peptide as a cancer vaccine to elicit cytotoxic T cells specific for framshift peptides in cancer patient having such mutations. T cells were generated by weekly restimulation of T cells isolated from peripheral blood and stimulated with peptide pulsed 20 autologous DC as described in Fig.12, with the exception that Il-7 and Il-2 was added during culture according to standard procedures for generating cytotoxic T cells (CTL) of the CD8 phenotype. The peptides used were peptides with sequence identity number 428, 439, 446 and 451. Cells were 25 tested in ELISPOT assay as described in Fig.12. The results are expressed as described in figure 12.

The peptide with seq. id. no. 17 was selected and designed to contain binding motifs for both several HLA class I and HLA class II molecules. These peptides thus contains epitopes both for CD4+ and CD8+ T cells, and was predicted to elicit both CD4 and CD8 T cell responses in cancer patient provided processing of the aberrant TGFβRII protein naturally occurring in cancer cells would take place and

result in an overlapping peptide. This has now been proven for CD4 T cells by the results in Fig. 8-11. These results have the following implication:

- 5 1) The results in Figure 8 prove that the mutated form of TGF $\beta$ RII Receptor which occurs in a high proportion of cancer patients with defects in their mismatch repair machinery is a tumour specific antigen.
- 2) The antigen specificity of the infiltrating T cells commonly observed in colorectal cancer are generally not known. The results in figure 8 demonstrate that one component of the T cells constituting the population of tumour infiltrating lymphocytes in this patients tumour is specific for a frameshift mutation, demonstrating that TGFβRII frameshift peptides are immunogenic in vivo, occasionally giving rise to spontaneous T cell activation.
- 3 )It follows from this observation that processing of the non-functional form of the TGFβRII Receptor that is formed by the common frameshift mutation is processed. This processing may take place either in the tumour cell as part of natural breakdown of the aberrant protein, or after the tumour cell itself or a released form of the receptor has been taken up by a professional APC or both.
- 4) The results in Figure 8 also indicate that the peptide with seq. id. no. 17 is capable of binding to an HLA class II molecule, since pulsing of APC with this peptide results in a specific proliferative response against the peptide, and since CD4 T cell responses always are class II restricted. That this is the case is demonstrated by the results of the experiment shown in Figure 9. Here it is shown that the specific response against the peptide with seq. id. no. 17 is completely blocked by an antibody to

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HLA-DR, but not with antibodies to the two other HLA class II molecules, HLA-DQ and -DP. Furthermore, by using a panel of standard homozygous Epstein Barr Virus (EBV) transformed B Cell Lines (BCL) covering the relevant HLA class II 5 molecules present on the patients own APC, we were able to identify the class II molecule responsible for presentation of the peptide with seq. id. no. 17 to TLC IMT8 and IMT9 as being HLA-DR 14. Together these findings fit extremely well with the immunohistological observations made in 10 parallel sections taken from the same tumour biopsy, where we could show that activated CD4+ T cells were abundant in the proximity of tumour cells that had been induced to express HLA-DR. molecules. The results in Figure 11 demonstrate that these T cell clones are capable of 15 mounting a proliferative response over a range of peptide doses and that the responses are dose dependent.

- 5) Since these T cell clones were obtained by cloning T cells isolated from a tumour biopsy, another implication of our finding is that activated T cells specific for the peptide with seq. id. no. 17 are capable of homing to the tumour tissue after activation.
- specific antigen, and since frameshift mutations giving rise to this peptide or peptides with overlapping sequences are commonly found in cancers with defects in enzymes that are part of the mismatch repair machinery, this peptide may be used as a vaccine to elicit T cell response in cancer patients or patients at high risk for developing cancer. Such T cell responses may potentially influence the growth of an existing tumour or prohibit regrowth of tumour after surgery and other forms of treatment or be given to patients with an inheritable form of cancer where a defect mismatch enzyme is detected or suspected and that have a

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high chance of developing a cancer where this precise mismatch repair mutation will occur.

5 Synthesis

The peptides were synthesised by using continuous flow solid phase peptide synthesis. N-a-Fmoc-amino acids with 10 appropriate side chain protection were used. The Fmoc-amino acids were activated for coupling as pentafluorophenyl esters or by using either TBTU or diisopropyl carbodiimide activation prior to coupling. 20% piperidine in DMF was used for selective removal of 15 Fmoc after each coupling. Cleavage from the resin and final removal of side chain protection was performed by 95% TFA containing appropriate scavengers. The peptides were purified and analysed by reversed phase (C18) HPLC. The identity of the peptides was confirmed by using 20 electro-spray mass spectroscopy (Finnigan mat SSQ710).

The peptides used for *in vitro* studies of T cell stimulation were synthesised by this method.

Several other well known methods can be applied by a person skilled in the art to synthesise the peptides.

Examples of the method for determining new frameshift

mutation peptides.

In this Example, the BAX gene is used to illustrate the principle.

In each of the steps listed below, the 1st line is the gene sequence and 2nd line is amino acid sequence.

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In the steps 2-5, the outlined sequences represent the mutant part of the protein.

5 Step one:

Normal BAX.

Step two:

1G deleted from gene sequence.

ATG GGG GGG AGG CAC CCG AGC TGG CCC TGG ACC CGG TGC CTC

M G G R H P S W P W T R C L

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AGG ATG CGT CCA CCA AGA AGC TGA

R P P R S stop

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Step three:

2G deleted from gene sequence.

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ATG GGG GGA GGC ACC CGA GCT GGC CCT GGA CCC GGT GCC
M G G T R A G P G P G A

TCA GGA TGC GTC CAC CAA GAA GCT GAG CGA GTG TCT CAA GCG

S G C V H Q E A E R V S Q A

CAT CGG GGA CGA ACT GGA CAG TAA H R G R T G Q stop

Step four:

1G inserted in gene sequence.

5 ATG GGG GGG GGA GGC ACC CGA GCT GGC CCT GGA CCC GGT GCC G A Μ G G G G T R A G P G P

TCA GGA TGC GTC CAC CAA GAA GCT GAG CGA GTG TCT CAA GCG S G C V H Q E A E R V S Q A

10 CAT CGG GGA CGA ACT GGA CAG <u>TAA</u>

H R G R T G Q stop

Step five:

2G inserted in gene sequence.

20 ATG GGG GGG GGG AGG CAC CCG AGC TGG CCC TGG ACC CGG TGC G G G R Н P S W P W Т R C Μ

CTC AGG ATG CGT CCA CCA AGA AGC <u>TGA</u>
L R M R P P R S stop

25

In the next Example, the TGF $\beta$ RII gene is used to illustrate the principle.

30

In each of the steps listed below, the 1st line is the gene sequence and 2nd line is amino acid sequence.

In the steps 2-5, the outlined sequences represent the mutant part of the protein.

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Step one:

Normal TGFBRII.

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Step two:

1A deleted from gene sequence.

- 5 GAA AAA AAA AGC CTG GTG AGA CTT TCT TCA TGT GTT CCT GTA E K K S L V R L S S C V P V
- GCT CTG ATG AGT GCA ATG ACA ACA TCA TCT TCT CAG AAG AAT
  A L M S A M T T S S S Q K N
- 10

  ATA ACA CCA GCA ATC CTG ACT TGT TGC TAG

  I T P A I L T C C stop
- Step three:

2A deleted from gene sequence.

- 20 <u>GAA AAA AAA</u> **GCC TGG <u>TGA</u>** E K K **A W** stop
- 25 Step four:

1A inserted in gene sequence.

- GAA AAA AAA AAA GCC TGG TGA
  30 E K K K A W stop
  - Step five:

- 2A inserted in gene sequence.
- GAA AAA AAA AAA AGC CTG GTG AGA CTT TCT TCA TGT GTT CCT
  E K K K S L V R L S S C V P
- 40
  GTA GCT CTG ATG AGT GCA ATG ACA ACA TCA TCT TCT CAG AAG
  V A L M S A M T T S S S Q K
- 45 AAT ATA ACA CCA GCA ATC CTG ACT TGT TGC TAG
  15 N I T P A I L T C C stop
- Thus the peptides of the invention may be used in a method for the treatment of cancers with cancer cells harbouring genes with frameshift mutations, which

treatment comprises administering at least one peptide of the present invention *in vivo* or *ex vivo* to a human patient in need of such treatment.

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In another embodiment the peptides of the invention may be used to vaccinate a human being disposed for cancers with cancer cells harbouring genes with frameshift mutations, by administering at least one peptide of the present invention to said human being.

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It is further considered to be an advantage to administer to a human individual a mixture of the peptides of this invention, whereby each of the peptides of the invention can bind to different types of HLA class I and/or class II molecules of the individual.

It is further anticipated that the power of an anticancer vaccine or peptide drug as disclosed in the above mentioned PCT/NO92/00032 application, can be greatly enhanced if the peptides of the present invention were included. Thus in another embodiment of the present invention peptides of the present invention are administered together with, either simultaneously or in optional sequence, with the peptides disclosed in PCT/NO92/00032.

It is considered that the peptides may be administered together, either simultaneously or separately, with compounds such as cytokines and/or growth factors, i.e. interleukin-2 (IL-2), interleukin-12 (IL-12), granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating factor (GM-CSF), Flt-3 ligand or the like in order to strengthen the immune response as known in the art.

35 The peptides according to the present invention can be used in a vaccine or a therapeutical composition either

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alone or in combination with other materials, such as for instance standard adjuvants or in the form of a lipopeptide conjugate which as known in the art can induce high-affinity cytotoxic T lymphocytes, (K. Deres,

5 Nature, Vol.342, (nov.1989)).

The peptides according to the present invention may be useful to include in either a peptide or recombinant fragment based vaccine.

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The peptides according to the present invention can be included in pharmaceutical compositions or in vaccines together with usual additives, diluents, stabilisers or the like as known in the art.

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According to this invention, a pharmaceutical composition or vaccine may include the peptides alone or in combination with at least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

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Further a vaccine or therapeutical composition can comprise a selection of peptides which are fragments of the mutant proteins arising from insertion or deletion of bases in a repeat sequence of the gene.

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Further a vaccine composition can comprise at least one peptide selected for one cancer, which vaccine would be administered to a person carrying a genetic disposition for this particular cancer.

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Further a vaccine composition can comprise at least one peptide selected for one cancer, which vaccine would be administered to a person belonging to a high risk group for this particular cancer.

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The cancer vaccine according to this invention may further be administered to the population in general for example as a mixture of peptides giving rise to T cell immunity against various common cancers connected with frameshift mutation genes.

The peptides according to this invention may be administered as single peptides or as a mixture of peptides. Alternatively the peptides may be covalently linked with each other to form larger polypeptides or even cyclic polypeptides.

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A cancer therapy according to the present invention may be administered both in vivo or ex vivo having as the main goal the raising of specific T cell lines or clones against the mutant gene product associated with the cancer type with which the patient is afflicted.

Further, the frameshift mutant peptides of this invention
20 may be administered to a patient by various routes
including but not limited to subcutaneous, intramuscular,
intradermal, intraperitoneal, intravenous or the like. In
one embodiment the peptides of this invention are
administered intradermally. The peptides may be
25 administered at single or multiple injection sites to a
patient in a therapeutically or prophylactically
effective amount.

The peptides of this invention may be administered only
once or alternatively several times, for instance once a
week over a period of 1-2 months with a repeated sequence
later all according to the need of the patient being
treated.

35 The peptides of this invention can be administered in an amount in the range of 1 microgram (1  $\mu$ g) to 1 gram (1g)

to an average human patient or individual to be vaccinated. It is preferred to use a smaller dose in the rage of 1 microgram (1  $\mu$ g) to 1 milligram (1 mg) for each administration.

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The invention further encompasses DNA sequences which encodes a frameshift mutation peptide.

The invention additionally encompasses isolated DNA sequences comprising a DNA sequence encoding at least one frameshift mutant peptide, and administration of such isolated DNA sequences as a vaccine for treatment or prophylaxis of cancers associated with frameshift mutations in the genes.

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The peptides according to this invention may be administered to an individual in the form of DNA vaccines. The DNA encoding these peptides may be in the form of cloned plasmid DNA or synthetic oligonucleotide. The DNA may be delivered together with cytokines, such as IL-2, and/or other co-stimulatory molecules. The cytokines and/or co-stimulatory molecules may themselves be delivered in the form of plasmid or oligonucleotide DNA. The response to a DNA vaccine has been shown to be increased by the presence of immunostimulatory DNA sequences (ISS). These can take the form of hexameric motifs containing methylated CpG, according to the formula: 5'-purine-purine-CG-pyrimidine-pyrimidine-3'. Our DNA vaccines may therefore incorporate these or other ISS, in the DNA encoding the peptides, in the DNA encoding the cytokine or other co-stimulatory molecules, or in both. A review of the advantages of DNA vaccination is provided by Tighe et al (1998, Immunology Today, 19(2), 89-97).

In one embodiment, the DNA sequence encoding the mutant BAX peptides comprises:

5	Normal BAX.												
3	AT <u>G GGG GGG G</u> AG GCA CCC GAG CTG GCC CTG GAC CCG GTG												
10	1G deleted from BAX gene sequence.												
	ATG GGG GGG AGG CAC CCG AGC TGG CCC TGG ACC CGG TGC CTC												
15	AGG ATG CGT CCA CCA AGA AGC <u>TGA</u>												
	2G deleted from BAX gene sequence.												
20	ATG GGG GGA GGC ACC CGA GCT GGC CCT GGA CCC GGT GCC												
	TCA GGA TGC GTC CAC CAA GAA GCT GAG CGA GTG TCT CAA GCG												
25	CAT CGG GGA CGA ACT GGA CAG <u>TAA</u>												
	1G inserted in BAX gene sequence.												
30	ATG GGG GGG GGA GGC ACC CGA GCT GGC CCT GGA CCC GGT GCC												
	TCA GGA TGC GTC CAC CAA GAA GCT GAG CGA GTG TCT CAA GCG												
35	CAT CGG GGA CGA ACT GGA CAG TAA												
	2G inserted in BAX gene sequence.												
40	ATG GGG GGG GGG AGG CAC CCG AGC TGG CCC TGG ACC CGG TGC												
	CTC AGG ATG CGT CCA CCA AGA AGC <u>TGA</u>												
45													
	In a second embodiment, the DNA sequence encoding the												

mutant TGF $\beta$ RII peptides comprises:

Normal TGFBRII gene.

GAA AAA AAA AAG CCT GGT GAG ACT TTC TTC ATG TGT TCC....

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1A deleted from TGF $\beta$ RII gene sequence.

GAA AAA AAA AGC CTG GTG AGA CTT TCT TCA TGT GTT CCT GTA

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GCT CTG ATG AGT GCA ATG ACA ACA TCA TCT TCT CAG AAG AAT

ATA ACA CCA GCA ATC CTG ACT TGT TGC TAG

15

2A deleted from TGF $\beta$ RII gene sequence.

GAA AAA AAA GCC TGG TGA

20

1A inserted in TGF $\beta$ RII gene sequence.

GAA AAA AAA AAA GCC TGG TGA

30

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2A inserted in TGF $\beta$ RII gene sequence.

GAA AAA AAA AGC CTG GTG AGA CTT TCT TCA TGT GTT CCT

GTA GCT CTG ATG AGT GCA ATG ACA ACA TCA TCT TCT CAG AAG

AAT ATA ACA CCA GCA ATC CTG ACT TGT TGC TAG

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The invention further encompasses vectors and plasmids comprising a DNA sequence encoding a frameshift mutant peptide. The vectors include, but are not limited to *E.Coli* plasmid, a Listeria vector and recombinant viral vectors. Recombinant viral vectors include, but are not limited to orthopox virus, canary virus, capripox virus, suipox virus, vaccinia, baculovirus, human adenovirus,

SV40, bovine papilloma virus and the like comprising the DNA sequence encoding a frameshift mutant peptide.

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It is considered that an anticancer treatment or

prophylaxis may be achieved also through the
administration of an effective amount of a recombinant
virus vector or plasmid comprising at least one insertion
site containing a DNA sequence encoding a frameshift
mutant peptide to a patient, whereby the patient's
antigen presenting cells are turned into host cells for
the vector/plasmid and presemtation of HLA/frameshift
mutation peptide complex is achieved.

A person skilled in the art will find other possible use combinations with the peptides of this invention, and these are meant to be encompassed by the present claim.

The peptides according to this invention may be produced by conventional processes as known in the art, such as chemical peptide synthesis, recombinant DNA technology or protease cleavage of a protein or peptide encoded by a frameshift mutated gene. One method for chemical synthesis is elucidated in the description below.

In order for a cancer vaccine and methods for specific cancer therapy based on specific T cell immunity to be effective, three conditions must be met:

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The peptides used must correspond, either in their full length or after processing by antigen presenting
 cells, to the processed mutant protein fragment as presented by a HLA Class I and/or class II molecule on the cancer cell or other antigen presenting cells,
 The peptides used must be bound to a HLA Class I and/or Class II molecule in an immunogenic form, and

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- 3. T-cells capable of recognising and responding to the HLA/peptide complex must be present in the circulation of the human being.
- 5 It has been established that all these conditions are met for some representative peptides according to the present invention. The peptides according to the present invention give rise to specific T cell immune responses in vitro. It has been established that the peptides according to this invention correspond to processed mutant protein fragments. This is exemplified with peptides corresponding to fragments of transformed mutant BAX and TGFβRII peptides.
- 15 Through the present invention the following advantages are achieved:

- It offers a possibility to treat patients suffering from cancers arising from frame-shift mutations in their genes, most of which cancers known at present do not have any good treatment alternatives.
- It offers a possibility to vaccinate prophylaxtically humans carrying genetic dispositions or belonging to other high risk groups.
- It offers a possibility to prepare a combination

  25 treatment for a specific cancer, such as for instance colorectal or pancreatic cancers, wherein the cancer commonly is associated with either a frameshift mutation or a point mutation in the genes.
- -Since described frameshift mutations occurs in a large variety of cancers it will be possible to use this peptides in combination with established vaccines and future vaccines to obtain a multiple targetting treatment.
- -Likewise patients suffering from cancers associated with
  35 multiple frameshift mutations in genes can be treated
  more efficiently through a combination treatment.

#### Claims

- 1. A peptide characterised in that it
- a) is at least 8 amino acids long and is a fragment of a mutant protein arising from a frameshift mutation in a gene of a cancer cell;

and

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- b) consists of at least one amino acid of the mutant part of a protein sequence encoded by said gene;
- 15 and
- c) comprises 0-10 amino acids from the carboxyl terminus of the normal part of the protein sequence preceding the amino terminus of the mutant sequence and may further extend to the carboxyl terminus of the mutant part of the protein as determined by a new stop codon generated by the frameshift mutation;
- 25 and
  - d) induces, either in its full length or after processing by antigen presenting cell, T cell responses.

- 2. A peptide according to claim 1 characterised in that it contain 8-25 amino acids.
- 3. A peptide according to claim 1 characterised in that it contain 9-20 amino acids.

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- 4. A peptide according to claim 1 characterised in that it contain 9-16 amino acids.
- 5. A peptide according to claim 1 characterised in that it contain 8-12 amino acids.
  - 6. A peptide according to claim 1 characterised in that it contain 20-25 amino acids.
- 10 7. A peptide according to claim 1 characterised in that it contains 9 amino acids.
  - 8. A peptide according to claim 1 characterised in that it contains 12 amino acids.
  - 9. A peptide according to claim 1 characterised in that it contains 13 amino acids.
- 10. A peptide according to claim 1 characterised in that it is a fragment of a mutant protein encoded by a frameshift mutation in BAX gene or TGF $\beta$ RII gene.

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- 11. A peptide according to claim 1 characterised in that it is a fragment of a mutant protein encoded by a frameshift mutation in hTGF $\beta$ 2 gene, DCC gene, BRCA1 gene, BRCA2 gene, hPTP gene, top2 gene, TTK gene, CTCF gene, Human
- FADD-homologous ICE/CED-3-like protease gene, hMSH3 gene, hRBP1 gene, hFMR1 gene, Human TINUR gene, b-raf oncogene, NF1 gene, Human germline n-myc gene, Human n-myc gene, Human ras inhibitor gene, hMSH6 gene, Human nasopharynx carcinoma EBV BNLF-1 gene, Human cell cycle regulatory protein
- (E1A-binding protein) p300 gene, bcl-3) gene, BIGH3, Human transcription factor ETV1 gene, IGFBP4 gene, Human MUC1 gene, JAK1 gene, JAK3 gene, Human Flt4 gene, Human p53 associated gene, hCAN gene, hDBL proto-oncogene/hMCF2PO gene, hDEK gene, p107 gene, hGPR1 gene, hRBP56 gene, hITF-2
- gene, hKiSS-1 gene, hTP-1 gene, hFDF-5 gene, hMTA1 gene, hTFIIB90 gene, hLUCA-1 gene, Human Wilm's tumour (WIT-1) associated protein, ICErel-III gene, FasL gene, BARD1 gene, hMCF.2 gene, fas gene and Human DPC4 gene.
- 12. A peptide according to claim 1 characterised in that it is selected from a group of peptides having the following sequence identity numbers:

  seq. id. nos. 1-21, seq. id. no. 428, seq. id. no. 438 and seq. id. nos. 456-458 or a fragment of any of these.

- 13. A peptide according to claim 1 characterised in that it is selected from a group of peptides having the following sequence identity numbers:
- seq. id. nos. 22-427, seq. id. nos. 429-437, seq. id. nos.
- 30 439-455 and seq. id. no. 459 or a fragment of any of these.
  - 14. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a peptide according to any of the above claims and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

69.

- 15. A cancer vaccine comprising a peptide according to any of the claims 1-13 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.
- 5 16. Use of a peptide according to any of the claims 1-13 for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for treatment or prophylaxis of cancer.
- 17. Method for vaccination of a person disposed for or afflicted with cancer, consisting of administering at least one peptide according to the claims 1-13, one or more times, in an amount sufficient for induction of specific T-cell immunity to the mutant proteins or fragments thereof encoded by a frameshift mutated gene.

18. Method according to claim 17 wherein the amount of the peptides is in the range of 1 microgram (1  $\mu$ g) to 1 gram (1g) and preferentially in the rage of 1 microgram (1  $\mu$ g) to 1 milligram (1 mg) for each administration.

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19. Method for treatment of a patient afflicted with cancer by stimulating in vivo or ex vivo with peptides according to the claims 1-13.

- 25 20. Method according to claim 19 wherein the amount of the peptides used is in the range of 1 microgram (1  $\mu$ g) to 1 gram (1g) and preferentially in the rage of 1 microgram (1  $\mu$ g) to 1 milligram (1 mg) for each administration.
- 21. A pharmaceutical composition or vaccine composition comprising a combination of at least one peptide according to claims 1-13 and at least one peptide according to PCT/NO92/00032.

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22. A method for identifying new peptides which correspond to fragments of proteins arising from frameshift mutations in genes, characterised by the following steps:

5

1) identifying a gene in a cancer cell susceptible to frameshift mutation by having a mono nucleoside base repeat sequence of at least five residues, or a di-nucleoside base repeat sequence of at least four di-nucleoside base units;

10

and

2) removing, respectively, one nucleoside base residue or one di-nucleoside base unit from the repeat sequence and identifying the amino acid sequence of the protein encoded by the altered gene sequence as far as to include a new stop codon;

and/or

20

25

3) removing, respectively, two nucleoside base residues or two di-nucleoside base units from the repeat sequence and identifying the amino acid sequence of the protein encoded by the altered gene sequence as far as to include a new stop codon;

and/or

4) inserting, respectively, one nucleoside base residue or one di-nucleoside base unit in the repeat sequence and identifying the amino acid sequence of the protein encoded by the altered gene sequence as far as to include a new stop codon;

35

and/or

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- 5) inserting, respectively, two nucleoside base residues or two di-nucleoside base units in the repeat sequence and identifying the amino acid sequence of the protein encoded by the altered gene sequence as far as to include a new stop codon.
- 23. A method according to claim 22,
- 10 charactersed it that it includes the following steps:
  - 6) determining whether the new peptides, either in their full length or as shorter fragments of the peptides, are able to stimulate T cells;

and optionally

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- 7) determining peptides containing nested epitopes
  20 for different major HLA class I and/or HLA class II
  molecules.
  - 24. An isolated DNA sequence comprising a DNA sequence or variants thereof encoding a frameshift mutant peptide according to claim 1.
  - 25. An isolated DNA sequence encoding peptides comprising seq. id. nos. 1-21, seq. id. no. 428, seq. id. no. 438 and seq. id. nos. 456-458 or variants thereof.
  - .26. An isolated DNA sequence encoding peptides comprising seq. id. nos. 22-427, seq. id. nos. 429-437, seq. id. nos. 439-455 and seq. id. no. 459 or variants thereof.

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- 27. Use of a DNA sequence according to any of the claims 24-26 for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for treatment or prophylaxis of cancer.
- 5 28. Method for treatment of a person disposed for or afflicted with cancer, by stimulating *in vivo* or *ex vivo* with DNA sequences according to the claims 24-26.
- 29. A plasmid or virus vector comprising the DNA sequence of claim 24 encoding a frameshift mutant peptide.
- 30. A vector according to claim 29 wherein the vector is *E.Coli* plasmid, a Listeria vector and recombinant viral vectors. Recombinant viral vectors include, but are not limited to orthopox virus, canary virus, capripox virus, suipox virus, vaccinia, baculovirus, human adenovirus, SV40 or bovine papilloma virus.
- 31. Use of a plasmid or virus vector according to claim 29 for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for treatment or prophylaxis of cancer.
- 32. Method for treatment of a person disposed for or afflicted with cancer, by stimulating *in vivo* or *ex vivo*25 with plasmids or virus vectors according to claim 29.

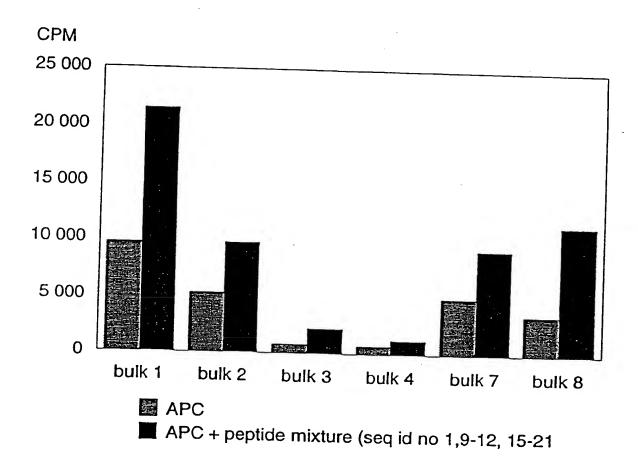


Fig. 1

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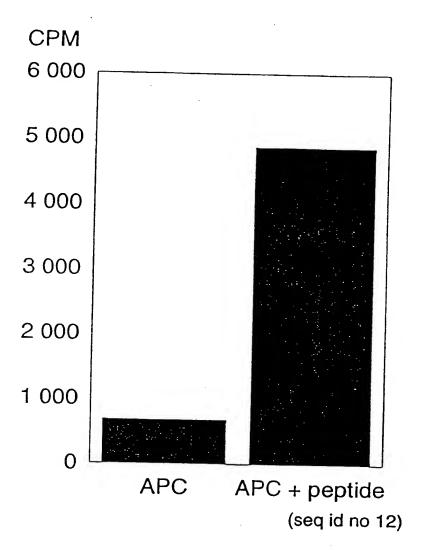


Fig. 2

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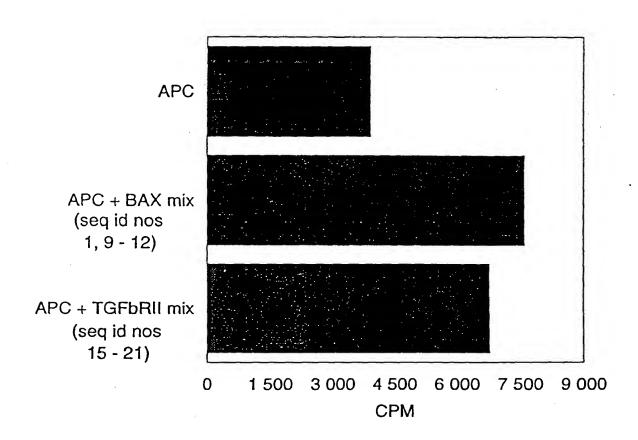


Fig. 3



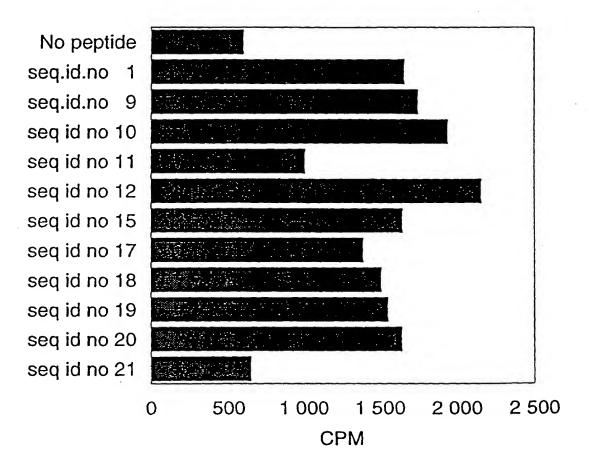


Fig. 4

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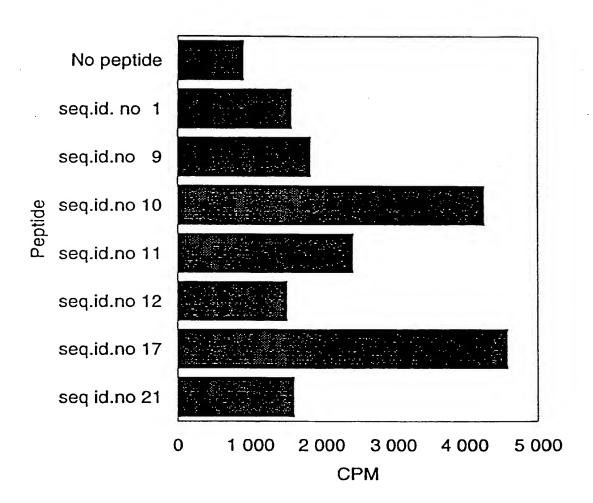


Fig. 5

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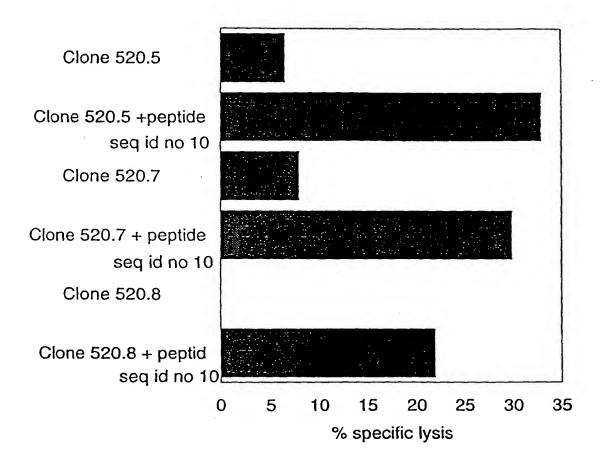


Fig. 6

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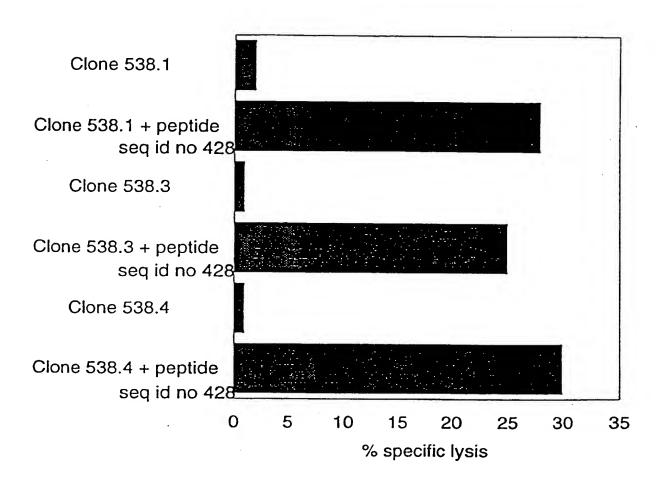


Fig. 7

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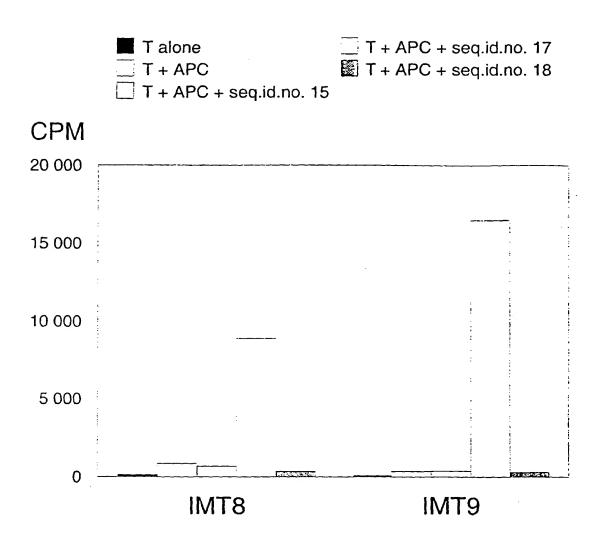


Fig. 8

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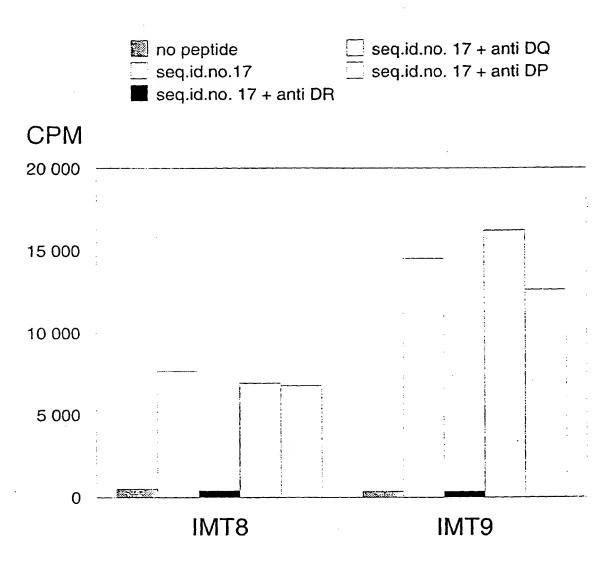


Fig. 9



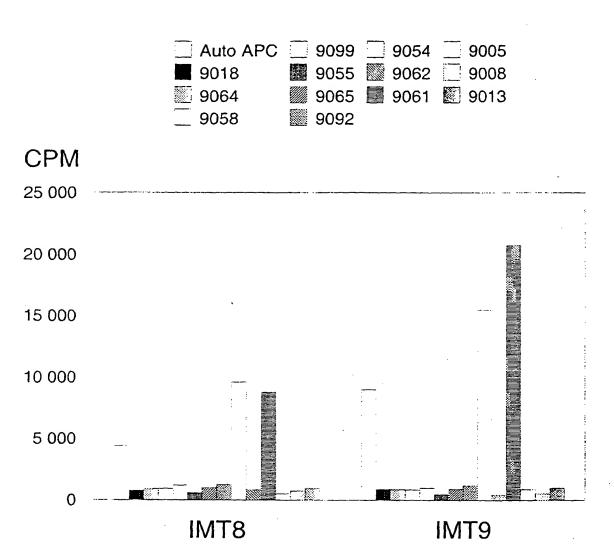
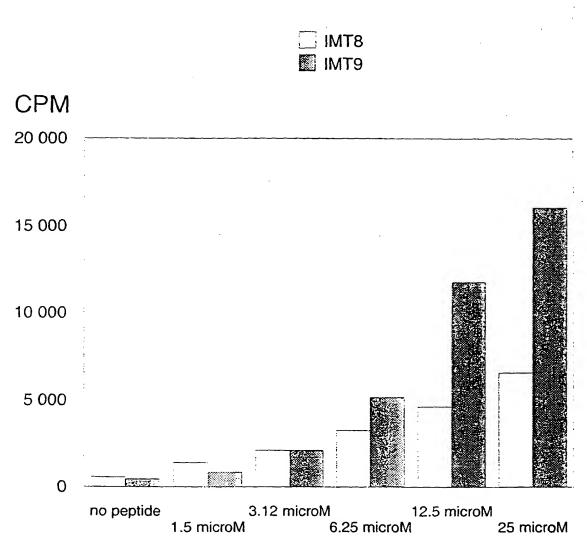


Fig. 10

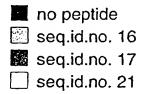
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7						



seq id no 17

Fig. 11





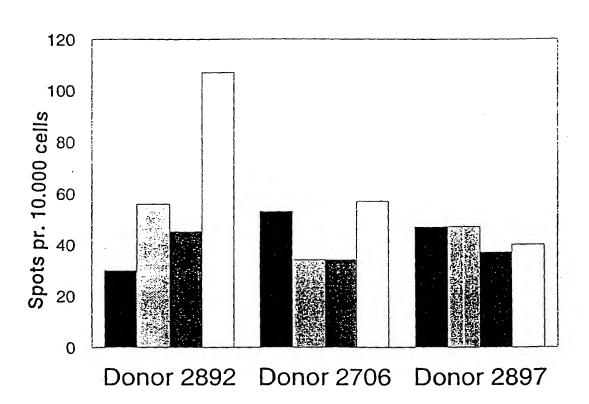


Fig. 12

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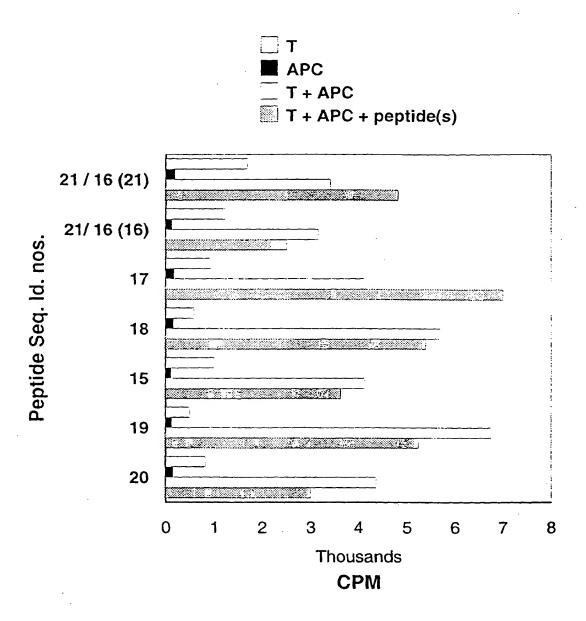


Fig. 13

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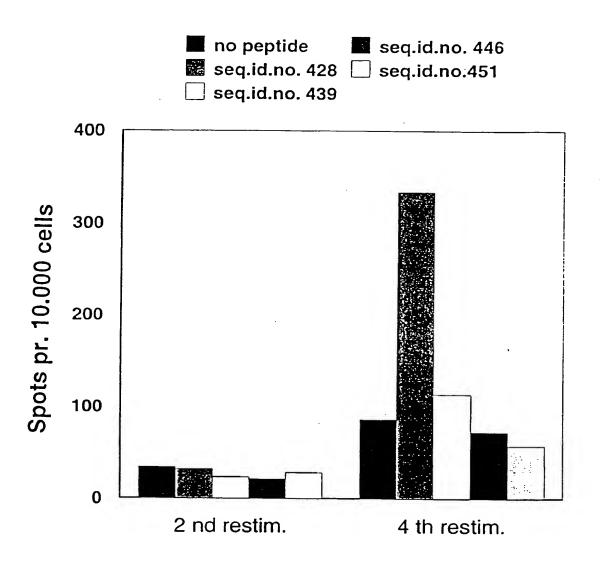


Fig. 14

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## Sequence identity list

## SEQUENCE LISTING

COMMON FOR ALL SEQUENCES.

SEQUENCE TYPE: Peptide

SEQUENCE UNIT: Amino Acid

TOPOLOGY: Linear

SEQUENCE ID NO: 1

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 18 amino acids

RHPSWPWTRCLRMRPPRS

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 2

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 31 amino acids

G T R A G P G P G A S G C V H Q E A E R V S Q A H R G R T G

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

Q

SEQUENCE ID NO: 3

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 32 amino acids

G G T R A G P G P G A S G C V H Q E A E R V S Q A H R G R T

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

G Q

SEQUENCE ID NO: 4

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 19 amino acids

GRHPSWPWTRCLRMRPPRS

1 5 10 15

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	7 <del>-</del>		

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SEQUENCE ID NO: 5

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 28 amino acids

IQDRAGRMGGRHPSWPWTRCLRMRPPRS

1 5 10 15 20 25

SEQUENCE ID NO: 6

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 19 amino acids

IQDRAGRMGGGRHPSWPWT

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 7

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 42 amino acids

IQDRAGRMGGGGTRAGPGPGASGCVHQEAE

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

RVSQAHRGRTGQ

35 40

SEQUENCE ID NO: 8

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 19 amino acids

IQDRAGRMGGGTRAGPGPG

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 9

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 22 amino acids

IQDRAGRMGGRHPSWPWTRCLR

1 5 10 15 20

SEQUENCE ID NO: 10

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 22 amino acids

ASGCVHQEAERVSQAHRGRTGQ

1 5 10 15 20

SEQUENCE ID NO: 11

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 22 amino acids

GGTRAGPGPGASGCVHQEAERV

1 5 10 15 20



3

SEQUENCE ID NO: 12

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 22 amino acids

IQDRAGRMGGGGTRAGPGPGAS

1 5 10 15 20

SEQUENCE ID NO: 13

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 34 amino acids

SLVRLSSCVPVALMSAMTTSSSQKNITPAI

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

LTCC

SEQUENCE ID NO: 14

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 44 amino acids

SPKCIMKEKKSLVRLSSCVPVALMSAMTTS

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

SSQKNITPAILTCC

35 40

SEQUENCE ID NO: 15

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 19 amino acids

PKCIMKEKKKSLVRLSSCV

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 16

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 23 amino acids

ALMSAMTTSSSQKNITPAILTCC

1 5 10 15 20

SEQUENCE ID NO: 17

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 23 amino acids

S L V R L S S C V P V A L M S A M T T S S S Q

1 5 10 15 20

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4

SEQUENCE ID NO: 18

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 22 amino acids

SPKCIMKEKKSLVRLSSCVPVA

1 5 10 15 20

SEQUENCE ID NO: 19

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 12 amino acids

SPKCIMKEKKAW

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 20

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 12 amino acids

PKCIMKEKKKAW

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 21

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 19 amino acids

AMTTSSSQKNITPAILTCC

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 22

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 9 amino acids

TVGRPHISC

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 23

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 10 amino acids

KTVGRPHISC

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 24

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 18 amino acids

KQWEDPTSPANVIALLQT



SEQUENCE ID NO: 25

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 17 amino acids

QWEDPTSPANVIALLQT

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 26

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 19 amino acids

QKTIKSTRKKTVGRPHISC

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 27

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 20 amino acids

QKTIKSTRKKKTVGRPHISC

1 5 10 15 20

SEQUENCE ID NO: 28

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 28 amino acids

Q K T I K S T R K K K Q W E D P T S P A N V I A L L Q T

1 5 10 15 20 25

SEQUENCE ID NO: 29

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 27 amino acids

Q K T I K S T R K K Q W E D P T S P A N V I A L L Q T

1 5 10 15 20 25

SEQUENCE ID NO: 30

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 34 amino acids

AADLQQQFVHFLDCWDVSSIPFTLHLPQAQ

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

DITT

SEQUENCE ID NO: 31

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 9 amino acids

GKDAKEKSS

1 5



SEQUENCE ID NO: 32

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 10 amino acids

G K D A K E K K S S 1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 33

SEOUENCE LENGTH: 42 amino acids

GKDAKEKKAADLQQQFVHFLDCWDVSSIPF .

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

TLHLPQAQDITT

35 40

SEQUENCE ID NO: 34

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 41 amino acids

GKDAKEKAADLQQQFVHFLDCWDVSSIPFT

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

LHLPQAQDITT

35 40

SEQUENCE ID NO: 35

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 9 amino acids

F S M K Q T L M N V K N L K T K

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 36

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 17 amino acids

K F S M K Q T L M N V K N L K T K

1 5 10 . 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 37

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 25 amino acids

V R T S K T R K K F S M K Q T L M N V K N L K T K

1 5 10 15 20 .25

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		•		

SEQUENCE ID NO: 38

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 26 amino acids

V R T S K T R K K K F S M K Q T L M N V K N L K T K

1 5 10 15 20 25

SEQUENCE ID NO: 39

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 12 amino acids

VRTSKTRKKNFP

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 40

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 11 amino acids

VRTSKTRKNFP

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 41

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 10 amino acids

IKKKLLQFQK

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 42

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 11 amino acids

KIKKKLLQFQK

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 43

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 17 amino acids

K S R R N Y F N F K N N C Q S R L

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 44

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 16 amino acids

SRRNYFNFKNNCQSRL

	2,		

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SEQUENCE ID NO: 45

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 18 amino acids

TNLRVIQKIKKKLLQFQK

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 46

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 19 amino acids

TNLRVIQKKIKKKLLQFQK

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 47

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 25 amino acids

TNLRVIQKKSRRNYFNFKNNCQSRL

1 5 10 15 20 25

SEQUENCE ID NO: 48

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 24 amino acids

TNLRVIQKSRRNYFNFKNNCQSRL

1 5 10 15 20

SEQUENCE ID NO: 49

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 5 amino acids

KIMIT

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 50

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 12 amino acids

NIDKIPEKIMIT

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 51

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 13 amino acids

NIDKIPEKKIMIT

1 5 10

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SEQUENCE ID NO: 52

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 5 amino acids

IINAN

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 53

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 6 amino acids

KIINAN

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 54

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 13 amino acids

NDKTVSEKIINAN

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 55

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 14 amino acids

NDKTVSEKKIINAN

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 56

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 14 amino acids

NGLEKEYLMVNQKE

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 57

SEOUENCE LENGTH: 23 amino acids

SQTSLLEAKNGLEKEYLMVNQKE

1 5 10 15 20

SEQUENCE ID NO: 58

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 24 amino acids

SQTSLLEAKKNGLEKEYLMVNQKE

1 5 10 15 20



PCT/NO99/00143

SEQUENCE ID NO: 59

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 12 amino acids

SOTSLLEAKKMA

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 60

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 11 amino acids

SQTSLLEAKMA

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 61

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 6 amino acids

TLVFPK

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 62

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 7 amino acids

KTLVFPK

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 63

SEOUENCE LENGTH: 14 amino acids

LKNVEDQKTLVFPK

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 64

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 15 amino acids

LKNVEDQKKTLVFPK

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 65

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 10 amino acids

LKNVEDQKKH

1 5 10



SEQUENCE ID NO: 66

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 9 amino acids

LKNVEDQKH

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 67

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 6 amino acids

KKIQLY

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 68

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 7 amino acids

KKKIQLY

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 69

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 36 amino acids

RKRFSYTEYLASIIRFIFSVNRRKEIQNLS

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

SCNFKI

35

SEQUENCE ID NO: 70

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 15 amino acids

LRIVSYSKKKKIQLY

1 -5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 71

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 16 amino acids

LRIVSYSKKKKKIQLY

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12

SEQUENCE ID NO: 72

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 45 amino acids

LRIVSYSKKRKRFSYTEYLASIIRFIFSVN

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

RRKEIQNLSSCNFKI

35 40 45

SEQUENCE ID NO: 73

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 44 amino acids

LRIVSYSKRKRFSYTEYLASIIRFIFSVNR

1 5 10 15 20 25

30

RKEIQNLSSCNFKI

35 40

SEQUENCE ID NO: 74

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 18 amino acids

Q D L P L S S I C Q T I V T I Y W Q

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 75

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 19 amino acids

KQDLPLSSICQTIVTIYWQ

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 76

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 25 amino acids

NRTCPFRLFVRRMLQFTGNKVLDRP

1 5 10 15 20 25

SEQUENCE ID NO: 77

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 27 amino acids

G F V V S V V K K Q D L P L S S I C Q T I V T I Y W Q

1 5 10 15 20 25



SEQUENCE ID NO: 78

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 28 amino acids

G F V V S V V K K K Q D L P L S S I C Q T I V T I Y W Q

1 5 10 15 20 25

SEQUENCE ID NO: 79

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 34 amino acids

G F V V S V V K K N R T C P F R L F V R R M L Q F T G N K V

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

LDRP

SEQUENCE ID NO: 80

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 33 amino acids

G F V V S V V K N R T C P F R L F V R R M L Q F T G N K V L

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

DRP

SEQUENCE ID NO: 81

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 8 amino acids

YRKTKNQN

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 82

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 9 amino acids

KYRKTKNQN

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 83

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 10 amino acids

NTERPKIRTN

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 84

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 17 amino acids

DETFYKGKKYRKTKNQN

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SEQUENCE ID NO: 85

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 18 amino acids

DETFYKGKKYRKTKNQN

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 86

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 19 amino acids

DETFYKGKKNTERPKIRTN

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 87

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 18 amino acids

DETFYKGKNTERPKIRTN

1 5 10 19

SEQUENCE ID NO: 88

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 28 amino acids

LSINNYRFQMKFYFRFTSHGSPFTSANF

1 5 10 15 20 25

SEQUENCE ID NO: 89

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 29 amino acids

K L S I N N Y R F Q M K F Y F R F T S H G S P F T S A N F

1 5 10 15 20 25

SEQUENCE ID NO: 90

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 10 amino acids

NSVSTTTGFR

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 91

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 37 amino acids

NIQLAATKKLSINNYRFQMKFYFRFTSHGS

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

PFTSANF

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15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 92

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 38 amino acids

NIQLAATKKKLSINNYRFQMKFYFRFTSHG

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

SPFTSANF

35

SEQUENCE ID NO: 93

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 19 amino acids

NIQLAATKKNSVSTTTGFR

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 94

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 18 amino acids

NIQLAATKNSVSTTTGFR

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 95

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 18 amino acids

MEHVAPGRMSASPQSPTQ

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 96

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 19 amino acids

K M E H V A P G R M S A S P Q S P T Q

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 97

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 59 amino acids

K W S T W L Q A E C Q H L H S P Q R S D K P O O A G L D Q Q

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

HHCFALDSSPGPRPVFLQLLGLMGQGRHD

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16

SEQUENCE ID NO: 98

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 58 amino acids

WSTWLQAECQHLHSPQRSDKPQQAGLDQQH

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

H C F A L D S S P G P R P V F L Q L L G L M G Q G R H D

35 40 45 50 55

SEQUENCE ID NO: 99

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 26 amino acids

T F S V W A E K M E H V A P G R M S A S P Q S P T Q

1 5 10 15 20 25

SEQUENCE ID NO: 100

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 27 amino acids

T F S V W A E K K M E H V A P G R M S A S P Q S P T Q

1 5 10 15 20 25

SEQUENCE ID NO: 101

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 67 amino acids

T F S V W A E K K W S T W L Q A E C Q H L H S P Q R S D K P

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

QQAGLDQQHHCFALDSSPGPRPVFLQLLGL

35 40 45 50 55 60

MGQGRHD

65

SEQUENCE ID NO: 102

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 66 amino acids

T F S V W A E K W S T W L Q A E C Q H L H S P Q R S D K P Q

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

Q A G L D Q Q H H C F A L D S S P G P R P V F L Q L L G L M

**35 4**0 **4**5 **5**0 **5**5 **6**0

GQGRHD

65



17

SEQUENCE ID NO: 103

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 18 amino acids

HKWLKFCLLRLVKESFHE

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 104

SEOUENCE LENGTH: 19 amino acids

KHKWLKFCLLRLVKESFHE

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 105

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 27 amino acids

K G G K A K G K K H K W L K F C L L R L V K E S F H E

1 5 10 15 20 25

SEQUENCE ID NO: 106

SEOUENCE LENGTH: 28 amino acids

K G G K A K G K K K H K W L K F C L L R L V K E S F H E

1 5 10 15 20 25

SEQUENCE ID NO: 107

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 13 amino acids

KGGKAKGKKNTNG

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 108

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 12 amino acids

KGGKAKGKNTNG

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 109

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 8 amino acids

VNNFFKKL

1 5

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18

SEQUENCE ID NO: 110

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 9 amino acids

KVNNFFKKL

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 111

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 16 amino acids

LSQGNVKKVNNFFKKL

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 112

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 17 amino acids

LSQGNVKKKVNNFFKKL

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 113

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 38 amino acids

G E K N D L Q L F V M S D R R Y K I Y W T V I L L N P C G N

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

LHLKTTSL

35

SEQUENCE ID NO: 114

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 39 amino acids

K G E K N D L Q L F V M S D R R Y K I Y W T V I L L N P C G

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

NLHLKTTSL

35

SEQUENCE ID NO: 115

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 10 amino acids

KGKKMICSYS

1 5 10



19

SEQUENCE ID NO: 116

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 9 amino acids

GKKMICSYS

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 117

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 46 amino acids

SSKTFEKKGEKNDLQLFVMSDRRYKIYWTV

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

ILLNPCGNLHLKTTSL

35 40 45

SEQUENCE ID NO: 118

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 47 amino acids

SSKTFEKKKGEKNDLQLFVMSDRRYKIYWT

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

V I L L N P C G N L H L K T T S L

35 30 45

SEQUENCE ID NO: 119

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 18 amino acids

S S K T F E K K K G K K M I C S Y S

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 120

SEOUENCE LENGTH: 17 amino acids

SSKTFEKKGKKMICSYS

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 121

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 17 amino acids

ORKPKRANCVIQRRAKM



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20

SEQUENCE ID NO: 122

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 18 amino acids

KQRKPKRANCVIQRRAKM

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 123

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 26 amino acids

NKENQKEQTALLYRGGQRCRCVCLRF

1 5 10 15 20 25

SEQUENCE ID NO: 124

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 26 amino acids

PDYQPPAKKQRKPKRANCVIQRRAKM

1 5 10 15 20 25

SEQUENCE ID NO: 125

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 27 amino acids

PDYQPPAKKKQRKPKRANCVIQRRAKM

1 5 10 15 20 25

SEQUENCE ID NO: 126

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 35 amino acids

PDYQPPAKKNKENQKEQTALLYRGGQRCRC

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

VCLRF

35

SEQUENCE ID NO: 127

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 34 amino acids

P D Y Q P P A K N K E N Q K E Q T A L L Y R G G Q R C R C V

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

CLRF

21

PCT/NO99/00143

SEQUENCE ID NO: 128

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 7 amino acids

NLSSLLI

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 129

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 5 amino acids

TCLPF

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 130

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 15 amino acids

QPTFTLRKNLSSLLI

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 131

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 16 amino acids

Q P T F T L R K K N L S S L L I

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 132

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 14 amino acids

QPTFTLRKKTCLPF

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 133

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 13 amino acids

QPTFTLRKTCLPF

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 134

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 31 amino acids

 $\begin{smallmatrix} R & A & T & F & L & L & S & L & W & E & C & S & L & P & Q & A & R & L & C & L & I & V & S & R & T & G & L & L & V & Q \\ \end{smallmatrix}$ 

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

S



22

SEQUENCE ID NO: 135

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 19 amino acids

GQHFYWHCGSAACHRRGCV

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 136

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 39 amino acids

K E N V R D K K R A T F L L S L W E C S L P Q A R L C L I V

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

SRTGLLVQS

35

SEQUENCE ID NO: 137

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 40 amino acids

K E N V R D K K K R A T F L L S L W E C S L P Q A R L C L I

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

VSRTGLLVQS

35 40

SEQUENCE ID NO: 138

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 28 amino acids

K E N V R D K K K G Q H F Y W H C G S A A C H R R G C V

1 5 10 15 20 25

SEQUENCE ID NO: 139

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 27 amino acids

K E N V R D K K G Q H F Y W H C G S A A C H R R G C V

1 5 10 15 20 25

SEQUENCE ID NO: 140

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 39 amino acids

ITHTRWGITTWDSWSVRMKANWIQAQQNKS

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

LILSPSFTK



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23

SEQUENCE ID NO: 141

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 40 amino acids

KITHTRWGITTWDSWSVRMKANWIQAQQNK

1 5 10 15 20 - 25 30

SLILSPSFTK

35 40

SEQUENCE ID NO: 142

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 16 amino acids

K L L T P G G E L P H G I L G Q

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 143

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 15 amino acids

LLTPGGELPHGILGO

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 144

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 47 amino acids

P P V C E L E K I T H T R W G I T T W D S W S V R M K A N W

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

IQAQQNKSLILSPSFTK

35 40 45

SEQUENCE ID NO: 145

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 48 amino acids

P P V C E L E K K I T H T R W G I T T W D S W S V R M K A N

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

WIQAQQNKSLILSPSFTK

35 40 45

SEQUENCE ID NO: 146

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 24 amino acids

PPVCELEKKLLTPGGELPHGILGQ



24

SEQUENCE ID NO: 147

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 23 amino acids

P P V C E L E K L L T P G G E L P H G I L G Q

1 5 10 15 20

SEQUENCE ID NO: 148

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 11 amino acids

S L K D E L E K M K I

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 149

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 12 amino acids

SLKDELEKKMKI

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 150

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 12 amino acids

LGQSSPEKKNKN

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 151

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 11 amino acids

LGQSSPEKNKN

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 152

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 23 amino acids

RLRRINGRGSQIRSRNAFNRSEE

1 5 10 15 20

SEQUENCE ID NO: 153

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 10 amino acids

EPKVKEEKKT

1 5 10

			·	
		÷		
4				

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 11 amino acids

EPKVKEEKKKT

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 155

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 32 amino acids

EPKVKEEKKRLRRINGRGSQIRSRNAFNRS

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

ΕE

SEQUENCE ID NO: 156

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 31 amino acids

E P K V K E E K R L R R I N G R G S Q I R S R N A F N R S E

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

E

SEQUENCE ID NO: 157

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 14 amino acids

TFRYKGKQHPFFST

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 158

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 10 amino acids

GPNAPEEKNH

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 159

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 11 amino acids

GPNAPEEKKNH

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 160

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 23 amino acids

G P N A P E E K K T F R Y K G K Q H P F F S T

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		<i>,</i>	

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 22 amino acids

G P N A P E E K T F R Y K G K Q H P F F S T

1 5 10 15 20

SEQUENCE ID NO: 162

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 6 amino acids

MQNTCV

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 163

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 7 amino acids

KMQNTCV

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 164

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 9 amino acids

KCKIRVFSK

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 165

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 8 amino acids

CKIRVFSK

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 166

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 14 amino acids

F F K R T V Q K M Q N T C V

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 167

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 15 amino acids

F F K R T V Q K K M Q N T C V

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 17 amino acids

FFKRTVQKKCKIRVFSK

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 169

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 16 amino acids

F F K R T V Q K C K I R V F S K

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 170

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 7 amino acids

LPHYLAH

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 171

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 8 amino acids

CLITWLTN

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 172

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 17 amino acids

 $\mathsf{G} \; \mathsf{S} \; \mathsf{T} \; \mathsf{T} \; \mathsf{G} \; \mathsf{L} \; \mathsf{S} \; \mathsf{A} \; \mathsf{T} \; \mathsf{P} \; \mathsf{L} \; \mathsf{P} \; \mathsf{H} \; \mathsf{Y} \; \mathsf{L} \; \mathsf{A} \; \mathsf{H}$ 

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 173

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 118 amino acids

GSTTGLSATPPLPHYLAH

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 174

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 19 amino acids

G S T T G L S A T P P C L I T W L T N

1 5 10 15



28

SEQUENCE ID NO: 175

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 18 amino acids

GSTTGLSATPCLITWLTN

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 176

SEOUENCE LENGTH: 9 amino acids

RFADKPRPN

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 177

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 20 amino acids

DLPTSPDQTRSGPVHVSVEP

1 5 10 15 20

SEQUENCE ID NO: 178

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 19 amino acids

D S A A G C S G T P R F A D K P R P N

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 179

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 20 amino acids

DSAAGCSGTPPRFADKPRPN

1 5 10 15 20

SEQUENCE ID NO: 180

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 31 amino acids

D S A A G C S G T P P D L P T S P D Q T R S G P V H V S V E

1 5 10 15 20 25 30 p

SEQUENCE ID NO: 181

SEOUENCE LENGTH: 30 amino acids

D S A A G C S G T P D L P T S P D Q T R S G P V H V S V E P

1 5 10 15 20 25 30



29

SEQUENCE ID NO: 182

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 53 amino acids

A H P E T P A Q N R L R I P C S R R E V R S R A C K P P G A

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

QGSDERRGKASPGRDCDVRTGRP

35 40 45 50

SEQUENCE ID NO: 183

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 54 amino acids

PAHPETPAQNRLRIPCSRREVRSRACKPPG

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

AQGSDERRGKASPGRDCDVRTGRP

35 40 45 50

SEQUENCE ID NO: 184

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 20 amino acids

RPTRRHPRRIASGSPAVGGR

1 5 10 15 20

SEQUENCE ID NO: 185

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 63 amino acids

V A I R G H P R P P A H P E T P A Q N R L R I P C S R R E V

5 10 15 20 25

RSRACKPPGAQGSDERRGKASPGRDCDVRT

35 40 45 50 55 60

G R P

SEQUENCE ID NO: 186

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 64 amino acids

V A I R G H P R P P P A H P E T P A Q N R L R I P C S R R E

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

V R S R A C K P P G A Q G S D E R R G K A S P G R D C D V R

35 40 45 50 55 60

TGRP



30

SEQUENCE ID NO: 187

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 30 amino acids

V A I R G H P R P P R P T R R H P R R I A S G S P A V G G R

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

SEQUENCE ID NO: 188

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 29 amino acids

V A I R G H P R P R P T R R H P R R I A S G S P A V G G R

1 5 10 15 20 25

SEQUENCE ID NO: 189

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 85 amino acids

RGRTSGRSLSCCRRPRVASRSTAPSP

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

RAGSRRCCLRTSCGAARPRRTRSACGDWVA

35 40 45 50 55 60

SPPTRSSSRTACGAASPPARSWSAP

65 70 75 80 85

SEQUENCE ID NO: 190

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 8 amino acids

GGGHLEEV

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 191

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 94 amino acids

Y F G G P D S T P R G R T S G R S L S C C R R P R C R P A V

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

ASRSTAPSPRAGSRRCCLRTSCGAARPRRT

35 40 45 50 55 60

R S A C G D W V A S P P T R S S S R T A C G A A S P P A R S

65 70 75 80 85 90

WSAP



31

SEQUENCE ID NO: 192

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 95 amino acids

Y F G G P D S T P P R G R T S G R S L S C C R R P R C R P A

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

V A S R S T A P S P R A G S R R C C L R T S C G A A R P R R

35 40 45 50 55 60

TRSACGDWVASPPTRSSSRTACGAASPPAR

65 70 75 80 85 90

SWSAP

95

SEQUENCE ID NO: 193

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 18 amino acids

YFGGPDSTPPGGGHLEEV

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 194

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 17 amino acids

YFGGPDSTPGGGHLEEV

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 195

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 6 amino acids

HRVADP

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 196

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 13 amino acids

LSQSSELDPPSSR

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 197

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 14 amino acids

LSQSSELDPPPSSR

1 5 10



SEQUENCE LENGTH: 16 amino acids L S Q S S E L D P P H R V A D P 1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 199

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 15 amino acids L S Q S S E L D P H R V A D P 1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 200

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 11 amino acids

V I L L P E D T P P S 1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 201

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 12 amino acids

V I L L P E D T P P P S 1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 202

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 14 amino acids

VILLPEDTPPLLRA

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 203

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 13 amino acids

VILLPELDPLLRA

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 204

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 5 amino acids

P S P L P

1 5



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33

SEQUENCE ID NO: 205

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 25 amino acids

PLLFHRPCSPALGATVLAVYRYE

1 5 10 15 20 25

SEQUENCE ID NO: 206

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 24 amino acids

LLFHRPCSPSPALGATVLAVYRYE

1 5 10 15 20

SEQUENCE ID NO: 207

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 13 amino acids

APRPPLGPPSPLP

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 208

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 14 amino acids

APRPPLGPPSPLP

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 209

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 34 amino acids

APRPPLGPPLLFHRPCSPSPALGATVLAV

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

YRYE

SEQUENCE ID NO: 210

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 33 amino acids

APRPPLGPPLLFHRPCSPSPALGATVLAVY

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

R Y E



SEQUENCE LENGTH: 28 amino acids

TQVLPQGCSLSLLHTTFPHRQVPHILDW

1 5 10 15 20 25

SEQUENCE ID NO: 212

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 29 amino acids

PTQVLPQGCSLSLLHTTFPHRQVPHILDW

1 5 10 15 20 25

SEQUENCE ID NO: 213

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 54 amino acids

PLQSFPKDAASAFSTPRFPTDKFPTSWTGS

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

C P G Q P H G T R A F C Q P G P E F N A F S A C

35 40 45 50

SEQUENCE ID NO: 214

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 53 amino acids

LQSFPKDAASAFSTPRFPTDKFPTSWTGSC

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

PGQPHGTRAFCQPGPEFNAFSAC

35 40 45 50

SEQUENCE ID NO: 215

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 38 amino acids

P S P R P Q S Q P P T Q V L P Q G C S L S L L H T T F P H R

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

QVPHILDW

35

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35

SEQUENCE ID NO: 216

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 39 amino acids

P S P R P Q S Q P P P T Q V L P Q G C S L S L L H T T F P H

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

RQVPHILDW

35

SEQUENCE ID NO: 217

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 64 amino acids

P S P R P Q S Q P P P L Q S F P K D A A S A F S T P R F P T

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

DKFPTSWTGSCPGQPHGTRAFCQPGPEFNA

35 40 45 50 55 60

FSAC

SEQUENCE ID NO: 218

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 63 amino acids

P S P R P Q S Q P P L Q S F P K D A A S A F S T P R F P T D

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

KFPTSWTGSCPGQPHGTRAFCQPGPEFNAF

35 40 45 50 55 60

SAC

SEQUENCE ID NO: 219

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 30 amino acids

TAWPGRRRFTTPEPYCLCTPLGPWAPRFLW

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

SEQUENCE ID NO: 220

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 31 amino acids

PTAWPGRRRFTTPEPYCLCTPLGPWAPRFLW

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

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36

SEQUENCE ID NO: 221

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 50 amino acids

P R P G P A G G A L L P R S L T A F V P H S G H G L P V S S

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

GEPAYTPIPHDVPHGTPPFC

35 40 45 50

SEQUENCE ID NO: 222

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 49 amino acids

R P G P A G G A L L P R S L T A F V P H S G H G L P V S S G

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

EPAYTPIPHDVPHGTPPFC

35 40 45

SEQUENCE ID NO: 223

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 39 amino acids

DLPAVPGPPTAWPGRRRFTTPEPYCLCTPL

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

GPWAPRFLW

35

SEQUENCE ID NO: 224

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 40 amino acids

DLPAVPGPPTAWPGRRRFTTPEPYCLCTP

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

LGPWAPRFLW

35 40

SEQUENCE ID NO: 225

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 59 amino acids

DLPAVPGPPRPGPAGGALLPRSLTAFVPH

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

SGHGLPVSSGEPAYTPIPHDVPHGTPPFC

35 40 45 50 55



37

SEQUENCE ID NO: 226

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 58 amino acids

DLPAVPGPPRPGPAGGALLPRSLTAFVPHS

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

GHGLPVSSGEPAYTPIPHDVPHGTPPFC

35 40 45 50 55

SEQUENCE ID NO: 227

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 8 amino acids

QWGLSWMS

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 228

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 14 amino acids

NGDCHGCPEGRQSL

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 229

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 17 amino acids

FTMDRVLTPOWGLSWMS

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 230

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 18 amino acids

FTMDRVLTPPQWGLSWMS

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 231

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 24 amino acids

F T M D R V L T P P N G D C H G C P E G R Q S L

1 5 10 15 20

SEQUENCE ID NO: 232

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 23 amino acids

F T M D R V L T P N G D C H G C P E G R Q S L



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38

SEQUENCE ID NO: 233

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 115 amino acids

H H P A R Q C P H C I M H L Q T Q L I H R N L T G P S Q L T

5 10 15 20 25 30

SLHRSPYQIAATPWTTDFAASFFLNPVTPF

35 40 45 50 55 60

LLCRRCQGKDVLCTNARCLSQTSPSHHKAL

65 70 75 80 85 90

SRTTTQCMNTTPWLAVRPAKAFPLL

95 100 105 110 115

SEQUENCE ID NO: 234

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 116 amino acids

P H H P A R Q C P H C I M H L Q T Q L I H R N L T G P S Q L

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

TSLHRSPYQIAATPWTTDFAASFFLNPVTP

35 40 45 50 55 60

F L L C R R C Q G K D V L C T N A R C L S Q T S P S H H K A

 65
 70
 75
 80
 85
 90

LSRTTTQCMNTTPWLAVRPAKAFPLL.

95 100 105 110 115

SEQUENCE ID NO: 235

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 23 amino acids

HTIOHASVPTASCISKLNSYTEN

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SEQUENCE LENGTH: 126 amino acids

PQVGMRPSNPPHHPARQCPHCIMHLQTQLI

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

HRNLTGPSQLTSLHRSPYQIAATPWTTDFA

35 40 45 50 55 60

ASFFLNPVTPFLLCRRCQGKDVLCTNARCL
65 70 75 80 85 90

SQTSPSHHKALSRTTTQCMNTTPWLAVRPA

95 100 105 110 115 120

KAFPLL

125

SEQUENCE ID NO: 237

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 127 amino acids

PQVGMRPSNPPPHHPARQCPHCIMHLQTQL

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

IHRNLTGPSQLTSLHRSPYQIAATPWTTDF

35 40 45 50 55 60

AASFFLNPVTPFLLCRRCQGKDVLCTNARC

65 70 75 80 85 90

LSQTSPSHHKALSRTTTQCMNTTPWLAVRP
95 100 105 110 115 120

AKAFPLL

125

SEQUENCE ID NO: 238

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 34 amino acids

PQVGMRPSNPPHTIQHASVPTASCISKLNS

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

YTEN

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SEQUENCE ID NO: 239

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 33 amino acids

PQVGMRPSNPHTIQHASVPTASCISKLNSY

20 25 15 10 1 5

TEN

SEQUENCE ID NO: 240

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 51 amino acids

WAARSWCERRAAAVAPLAPWAWGCPAGCTP

30 25 10 15 20 1 5

PVAARACAATRPEGWRSPCTH

40 45 50 35

SEQUENCE ID NO: 241

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 52 amino acids

P W A A R S W C E R R A A A V A P L A P W A W G C P A G C T

20 25 30 10 15 1 5

P P V A A R A C A A T R P E G W R S P C T H

50 . 45 40 35

SEQUENCE ID NO: 242

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 74 amino acids

RGLRGAGARGGLRLLRHLRPGLGDALRGVH

20 25 10 15 5

P P L R L G P A L L P A P R G G E A P A H T D A R A R R V H

50 55 40 45 35

GAGGDRGHPGPAAL

70 65

SEQUENCE ID NO: 243

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 61 amino acids

EEKLARCRPPWAARSWCERRAAAVAPLAPW

25 20 10 15 1 5

AWGCPAGCTPPVAARACAATRPEGWRSPCTH



SEQUENCE ID NO: 244

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 62 amino acids

EEKLARCRPPWAARSWCERRAAAVAPLAP

10 15 

WAWGCPAGCTPPVAARACAATRPEGWRSPCTH

SEQUENCE ID NO: 245

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 84 amino acids

EEKLARCRPPRGLRGAGARGGLRLLRHLRP

GLGDALRGVHPPLRLGPALLPAPRGGEAPA

H T D A R A R R V H G A G G D R G H P G P A A L

SEQUENCE ID NO: 246

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 83 amino acids

EEKLARCRPRGLRGAGARGGLRLLRHLRPG

LGDALRGVHPPLRLGPALLPAPRGGEAPAH

TDARARRVHGAGGDRGHPGPAAL



42

SEQUENCE ID NO: 247

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 163 amino acids

Q P P V S P R P R R P G R P R A P P P P Q P M V S P R R R T

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

TGPPWRPPPLQSTMSPPPQALHQAQLLLWC
35 40 45 50 55 60

TTAPLPGLPQPQPARALHSQFPATTLILLP
65 70 75 80 85 90

PLPAIAPRLMPVALTIARYLLSPPPITALL
95 100 105 110 115 120

PSCLLGSLSFSCLFTFQTSSLIPLWKIPAP 125 130 135 140 145 156

TTTKSCRETFLKW

155 160

SEQUENCE ID NO: 248

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 85 amino acids

S P G C H L G P G D Q A A P G L H R P P S P W C H L G A G Q

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

QARLGVHRPSSPQCHLGLRLCIRLSFYSGA
35 40 45 50 55 60

QRHLCQGYHNPSQQEHSILNSQPPL

65 70 75 80 85

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SEQUENCE ID NO: 249

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 172 amino acids

KPAPGSTAPQPPVSPRRRGGRPRAPPPQ 25 30 10 15 20 PMVSPRRTTGPPWRPPPLQSTMSPPPQAL HQAQLLLWCTTAPLPGLPQPQPARALHSQF PATTLILLPPLPAIAPRLMPVALTIARYLL SPPPITALLPSCLLGSLSFSCLFTFQTSSL 145 150 130 135 

IPLWKIPAPTTKSCRETFLKW 160 165 

SEQUENCE ID NO: 250

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 173 amino acids

KPAPGSTAPPQPPVSPRPRRPGRPRPPP 1 5 Q P M V S P R R R T T G P P W R P P P L Q S T M S P P P Q A LHQAQLLLWCTTAPLPGLPQPQPARALHSQ F P A T T L I L L P P L P A I A P R L M P V A L T I A R Y L 115 120 LSPPPITALLPSCLLGSLSFSCLFTFQTSS LIPLWKIPAPTTTKSCRETFLKW



SEQUENCE ID NO: 251

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 65 amino acids

K P A P G S T A P P S P G C H L G P G D Q A A P G L H R P P

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

SPWCHLGAGQQARLGVHRPSSPQCHLGLRL

CIRLSFYSGAQRHLCQGYHNPSQQEHSILN

**35 40 45 50 55 60** 

SQPPL

65

SEQUENCE ID NO: 252

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 94 amino acids

K P A P G S T A P S P G C H L G P G D Q A A P G L H R P P S

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

P W C H L G A G Q Q A R L G V H R P S S P Q C H L G L R L C

35 40 45 50 55 60

IRLSFYSGAQRHLCQGYHNPSQQEHSILNS

65 70 75 80 85 90

QPPL

SEQUENCE ID NO: 253

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 113 amino acids

Q P M V S P R R R T T G P P W R P P P L Q S T M S P P P Q A

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

LHQAQLLLWCTTAPLPGLPQPQPARALHSQ

35 40 45 50 55 60

F P A T T L I L L P P L P A I A P R L M P V A L T I A R Y L

65 70 75 80 85 90

LSPPPITALLPSCLLGSLSFSCLFTFQTSS

LIPLWKIPAPTTTKSCRETFLKW

95 100 105 110

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	•	
14		

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 65 amino acids

S P W C H L G A G Q Q A R L G V H R P S S P Q C H L G L R L

5 10 15 20 25 30

CIRLSFYSGAQRHLCQGYHNPSQQEHSILN

35 40 45 50 55 60

SQPPL

65

SEQUENCE ID NO: 255

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 18 amino acids

RPPPGSTAPQPMVSPRR

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 256

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 19 amino acids

RPPPGSTAPPQPMVSPRR

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 257

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 18 amino acids

RPPPGSTAPPSPWCHLGA

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 258

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 17 amino acids

R-P P P G S T A P S P W C H L G A

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 259

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 14 amino acids

RPRAPPPPSPWCHL

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SEQUENCE LENGTH: 13 amino acids

RPRAPPPPPSPWC

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 261

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 16 amino acids

R P R A P P P P A H G V T S A P

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 262

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 13 amino acids

RPRAPPPPPAHGV

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 263

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 14 amino acids

APGLHRPPQPMVSP

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 264

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 15 amino acids

AAPGLHRPQPMVSPR

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 265

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 13 amino acids

PGLHRPPPAHGVT

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 266

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 14 amino acids

APGLHRPPAHGVTS

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47

SEQUENCE ID NO: 267

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 21 amino acids

V D R P Q H T E W L S W S N L Y R I R H Q

1 5 10 15 20

SEQUENCE ID NO: 268

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 10 amino acids

H Y L C T D V A P R
1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 269

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 11 amino acids

HYLCTDVAPPR
1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 270

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 31 amino acids

HYLCTDVAPPVDRPQHTEWLSWSNLYRIRH

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

Q

SEQUENCE ID NO: 271

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 30 amino acids

HYLCTDVAPVDRPQHTEWLSWSNLYRIRHQ

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

SEQUENCE ID NO: 272

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 108 amino acids

SAYLSPLGTTWLRTCACRLPRPAASCLCTT

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

P S L L W P R R T C P A G S P R A T S S P W R M P A P K S C

35 40 45 50 55 60

C T T G L A F T S P I G L G W R S A T A S G Y A R I W P V L

65 70 75 80 85 90

SLTCQSWSTSLPSTAVTW

95 100 105



SEQUENCE LENGTH: 109 amino acids

PSAYLSPLGTTWLRTCACRLPRPAASCLCT

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

T P S L L W P R R T C P A G S P R A T S S P W R M P A P K S

**35 40 45 50 55 60** 

CCTTGLAFTSPIGLGWRSATASGYARIWPV
65 70 75 80 85 90

LSLTCQSWSTSLPSTAVTW

95 100 105

SEQUENCE ID NO: 274

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 12 amino acids

PAPIFLLWGPLG

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 275

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 11 amino acids

APIFLLWGPLG

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 276

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 117 amino acids

LPARAPGPPSAYLSPLGTTWLRTCACRLPR

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

PAASCLCTTPSLLWPRRTCPAGSPRATSSP

35 40 45 50 55 60

WRMPAPKSCCTTGLAFTSPIGLGWRSATAS

65 70 75 80 85 90

G Y A R I W P V L S L T C Q S W S T S L P S T A V T W

95 100 105 110 115

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49

SEQUENCE ID NO: 277

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 118 amino acids

LPARAPGPPSAYLSPLGTTWLRTCACRLP

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

R P A A S C L C T T P S L L W P R R T C P A G S P R A T S S

35 40 45 50 56 66

35 40 45 50 55 60

PWRMPAPKSCCTTGLAFTSPIGLGWRSATA
65 70 75 80 85 90

SGYARIWPVLSLTCQSWSTSLPSTAVTW

95 100 105 110 115

SEQUENCE ID NO: 278

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 21 amino acids

LPARAPGPPAPIFLLWGPLG

1 5 10 15 20

SEQUENCE ID NO: 279

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 20 amino acids

LPARAPGPPAPIFLLWGPLG

1 5 10 15 20

SEQUENCE ID NO: 280

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 14 amino acids

DLEHHGGVTRHRHR

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 281

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 11 amino acids

LVSDYSMTPRP
1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 282

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 12 amino acids

LVSDYSMTPPRP

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SEQUENCE ID NO: 283

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 24 amino acids

LVSDYSMTPPDLEHHGGVTRHRHR

1 5 10 15 20

SEQUENCE ID NO: 284

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 23 amino acids

LVSDYSMTPDLEHHGGVTRHRHR

1 5 10 15 20

SEQUENCE ID NO: 285

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 51 amino acids

F H H I A T D V G P F V R I G F L K I K G K I K G K S L R K

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

PNWKTQHKLKRALMFLIVKKL

35 40 45 50

SEQUENCE ID NO: 286

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 52 amino acids

seq id no 286;

P F H H I A T D V G P F V R I G F L K I K G K I K G K S L R

l 5 10 15 20 25 30

K P N W K T Q H K L K R A L M F L I V K K L

35 40 45 50

SEQUENCE ID NO: 287

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 12 amino acids

PSITLQQMLAPS

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 288

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 11 amino acids

SITLQQMLAPS

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SEQUENCE ID NO: 289

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 60 amino acids

T S C N E M N P P F H H I A T D V G P F V R I G F L K I K G

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

KIKGKSLRKPNWKTQHKLKRALMFLIVKKL

35 40 45 50 55 60

SEQUENCE ID NO: 290

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 61 amino acids

TSCNEMNPPPFHHIATDVGPFVRIGFLKIK

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

GKIKGKSLRKPNWKTQHKLKRALMFLIVKK

35 40 45 50 55 60

L

SEQUENCE ID NO: 291

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 20 amino acids

TSCNEMNPPSITLQQMLAPS

1 5 10 15 20

SEQUENCE ID NO: 292

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 21 amino acids

TSCNEMNPPPSITLQQMLAPS

1 5 10 15 20

SEQUENCE ID NO: 293

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 10 amino acids

LEMILFLMTF

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 294

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 18 amino acids

HPCITKTFLEMILFLMTF

1 5 10 15

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52

SEQUENCE ID NO: 295

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 19 amino acids

HPCITKTFFLEMILFLMTF

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 296

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 11 amino acids

HPCITKTFFWR

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 297

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 10 amino acids

HPCITKTFWR

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 298

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 22 amino acids

LMFEHSQMRLNSKNAHLPIISF

1 5 10 15 20

SEQUENCE ID NO: 299

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 30 amino acids

EYGSIIAFLMFEHSQMRLNSKNAHLPIISF

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

SEQUENCE ID NO: 300

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 31 amino acids

EYGSIIAFFLMFEHSQMRLNSKNAHLPIIS

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

F

SEQUENCE ID NO: 301

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 15 amino acids

HLNKGRRLGDKIRAT

1 5 10 15

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SEQUENCE LENGTH: 16 amino acids F H L N K G R R L G D K I R A T 1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 303

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 23 amino acids

V T S G T P F F H L N K G R R L G D K I R A T

1 5 10 15 20

SEQUENCE ID NO: 304

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 24 amino acids

V T S G T P F F F H L N K G R R L G D K I R A T

1 5 10 15 20

SEQUENCE ID NO: 305

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 10 amino acids

V T S G T P F F F I 1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 306

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 9 amino acids

VTSGTPFFI

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 307

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 10 amino acids

C E I E R I H F F F 1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 308

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 11 amino acids

C E I E R I H F F S K 1 5 10



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SEQUENCE ID NO: 309

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 10 amino acids

CEIERIHFSK 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 310

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 8 amino acids

FRYISKSI

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 311

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 7 amino acids

RYISKSI

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 312

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 16 amino acids

FKKYEPIFFRYISKSI

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 313

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 15 amino acids

FKKYEPIFRYISKSI

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 314

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 56 amino acids

F P D S D Q P G P L Y P L D P S C L I S S A S N P Q E L S D

5 10 15 20 25

CHYIHLAFGFSNWRSCPVLPGHCGVQ



55

SEQUENCE ID NO: 315

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 55 amino acids

PDSDQPGPLYPLDPSCLISSASNPQELSDC

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

HYIHLAFGFSNWRSCPVLPGHCGVQ

35 40 45 50 55

SEQUENCE ID NO: 316

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 9 amino acids

LNMFASVFS

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 317

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 10 amino acids

LNMFASVFFS

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 318

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 64 amino acids

LNMFASVFFPDSDQPGPLYPLDPSCLISSA

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

SNPQELSDCHYIHLAFGFSNWRSCPVLPGH

35 40 45 50 55 60

CGVQ

SEQUENCE ID NO: 319

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 63 amino acids

LNMFASVFPDSDQPGPLYPLDPSCLISSAS

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

NPQELSDCHYIHLAFGFSNWRSCPVLPGHC

35 40 45 50 55 60

GVQ



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SEQUENCE ID NO: 320

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 63 amino acids

AMEETVVAAATETEVEAMEETGVVAAME

. 5 10 15 20 25 30

ETEVGATEETEVAMEAKWEEETTTEMISAT

35 40 45 50 55 60

DHT

SEQUENCE ID NO: 321

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 55 amino acids

LWVRPWLWEWLRWRPKWRLWRRQEWWRLWR

l 5 10 15 20 25 30

RPRWGLRRPRWLWRENGRKKRLQK

35 40 45 50 55

SEQUENCE ID NO: 322

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 71 amino acids

YGGDRSRGAMEETVVVAVATVETEVEAMEE

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

T G V V A A M E E T E V G A T E E T E V A M E A K W E E E T

35 40 45 50 55 60

TTEMISATDHT

65 70

SEQUENCE ID NO: 323

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 72 amino acids

Y G G D R S R G G A M E E T V V V A V A T V E T E V E A M E

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

ETGVVAAMEETEVGATEETEVAMEAKWEEE

35 40 45 50 55 60

TTTEMISATDHT



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SEQUENCE ID NO: 324

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 64 amino acids

Y G G D R S R G G L W V R P W L W E W L R W E P K W R L W R

35 40 45 50 55 60

RLQK

SEQUENCE ID NO: 325

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 63 amino acids

YGGDRSRGLWVRPWLWEWLRWEPKWRR

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

Q E W W R L W R R P R W G L R R P R W L W R E N G R K K R

35 40 45 50 55 60

LQK

SEQUENCE ID NO: 326

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 9 amino acids

EFGGGRROK

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 327

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 8 amino acids

EFGGRRQK

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 328

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 15 amino acids

RRAKGGGAGASNPRQ

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 329

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 16 amino acids GRRAKGGGAASNPRQ 1 5 10 15



58

SEQUENCE ID NO: 330

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 21 amino acids

DVGLREGALELPTRGNKRNVA

1 5 10 15 20

SEQUENCE ID NO: 331

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 24 amino acids

M R G G G G V G G R R A K G G G A G A S N P R Q

1 5 10 15 20

SEQUENCE ID NO: 332

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 25 amino acids

M R G G G G V G G G R R A K G G G A G A S N P R Q

1 5 10 15 20 25

SEQUENCE ID NO: 333

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 30 amino acids

MRGGGGGVGGDVGLREGALELPTRGNKRNVA

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

SEQUENCE ID NO: 334

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 29 amino acids

MRGGGGGVGDVGLREGALELPTRGNKRNVA

1 5 10 15 20 25

SEQUENCE ID NO: 335

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 25 amino acids

V W Q L A G P M L A G W R S L G S W F C R M Y G I

1 5 10 15 20 25

SEQUENCE ID NO: 336

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 46 amino acids

CGSWPALCWRAGGVWAVGSAGCMEYDPEAL

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

PAAWGPAAAATVHPRR

35 40 45



SEQUENCE ID NO: 337

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 33 amino acids

RRYPCEWGVWQLAGPMLAGWRSLGSWFCRM

59

1 5 10 15 20 25

YGI

SEQUENCE ID NO: 338

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 34 amino acids

RRYPCEWGGVWQLAGPMLAGWRSLGSWFCR

10 15 20 1 5 25 30

MYGI

SEQUENCE ID NO: 339

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 55 amino acids

R R Y P C E W G G C G S W P A L C W R A G G V W A V G S A G

10 15 20 25

CMEYDPEALPAAWGPAAAATVHPRR

35 40 45 50 55

SEQUENCE ID NO: 340

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 54 amino acids

RRYPCEWGCGSWPALCWRAGGVWAVGSAGC

10 15 20 25 1 5

MEYDPEALPAAWGPAAAATVHPRR

35 40 45 50

SEQUENCE ID NO: 341

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 43 amino acids

LWLWAGWTVWWSCGPGEKGHGWPSLPTMAL

15 5 20 25 10

LLLRFSCMRVASY



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SEQUENCE ID NO: 342

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 44 amino acids

G L W L W A G W T V W W S C G P G E K G H G W P S L P T M A

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

LLLRFSCMRVASY

35 40

SEQUENCE ID NO: 343

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 84 amino acids

GCGCGPAGQYGGAVGLARRGTAGCLPCPPW

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

L C C C C A F P A C G L P G T D G W R G W Q G S G C V R V S

35 40 45 50 55 60

G S A P W A P G F P F S P P C P L C G T Q P R W

65 70 75 80

SEQUENCE ID NO: 344

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 83 amino acids

CGCGPAGQYGGAVGLARRGTAGCLPCPPWL

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

C C C C A F P A C G L P G T D G W R G W Q G S G C V R V S G

35 40 45 50 55 60

SAPWAPGFPFSPPCPLCGTQPRW

65 70 75 80

SEQUENCE ID NO: 345

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 51 amino acids

LAFNVPGGLWLWAGWTVWWSCGPGEKGHGW

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

P S L P T M A L L L R F S C M R V A S Y

35 40 45 50

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SEQUENCE ID NO: 346

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 52 amino acids

LAFNVPGGGLWLWAGWTVWWSCGPGEKGHG

61

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

 $\hbox{\tt W} \hbox{\tt P} \hbox{\tt S} \hbox{\tt L} \hbox{\tt P} \hbox{\tt T} \hbox{\tt M} \hbox{\tt A} \hbox{\tt L} \hbox{\tt L} \hbox{\tt L} \hbox{\tt L} \hbox{\tt R} \hbox{\tt F} \hbox{\tt S} \hbox{\tt C} \hbox{\tt M} \hbox{\tt R} \hbox{\tt V} \hbox{\tt A} \hbox{\tt S} \hbox{\tt Y}$ 

35 40 45 50

SEQUENCE ID NO: 347

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 92 amino acids

LAFNVPGGGCGCGPAGQYGGAVGLARRGTA

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

G C L P C P P W L C C C C A F P A C G L P G T D G W R G W Q

5 40 45 50 55 60

65 70 75 80 85 90

R W

SEQUENCE ID NO: 348

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 91 amino acids

LAFNVPGGCGCGPAGQYGGAVGLARRGTAG

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

CLPCPPWLCCCCAFPACGLPGTDGWRGWQG

35 40 45 50 55 60

SGCVRVSGSAPWAPGFPFSPPCPLCGTQPR

65 70 75 80 85 90

W

SEQUENCE ID NO: 349

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 17 amino acids

PPMPMPGQREAPGRQEA

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 350

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 18 amino acids

G P P M P M P G Q R E A P G R Q E A

1 5 10 15

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62

SEQUENCE ID NO: 351

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 24 amino acids

G H Q C Q C Q G K G R H R A D R R P D T A Q E E

1 5 10 15 20

SEQUENCE ID NO: 352

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 23 amino acids

HQCQCQGKGRHRADRRPDTAQEE

1 5 10 15 20

SEQUENCE ID NO: 353

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 25 amino acids

GGHSYGGGPPMPMPGQREAPGRQEA

1 5 10 15 20 25

SEQUENCE ID NO: 354

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 26 amino acids

GGHSYGGGGPPMPMPGQREAPGRQEA

1 5 10 15 20 25

SEQUENCE ID NO: 355

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 32 amino acids

G G H S Y G G G G H Q C Q C Q G K G R H R A D R R P D T A Q

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

ΕE

SEQUENCE ID NO: 356

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 31 amino acids

G G H S Y G G G H Q C Q C Q G K G R H R A D R R P D T A Q E

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

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SEQUENCE ID NO: 357

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 10 amino acids

APCPQSSGGG

1 5 10

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SEQUENCE LENGTH: 17 amino acids

LPAPSQAAADELDRRPG

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 359

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 18 amino acids

TKVRLIRGAPCPQSSGGG

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 360

SEQUENCE LENGTH: xx amino acids

TKVRLIRGGAPCPQSSGGG

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 361

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 26 amino acids

TKVRLIRGGLPAPSQAAADELDRRPG

1 5 10 15 20 25

SEQUENCE ID NO: 362

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 25 amino acids

TKVRLIRGLPAPSQAAADELDRRPG

1 5 10 15 20 25

SEQUENCE ID NO: 363

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 45 amino acids

CSLAKDGSTEDTVSSLCGEEDTEDEELEAA

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

ASHLNKDLYRELLGG

35 40 45



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SEQUENCE ID NO: 364

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 46 amino acids

GCSLAKDGSTEDTVSSLCGEEDTEDEELEA

64

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

AASHLNKDLYRELLGG

35 40 45

SEQUENCE ID NO: 365

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 21 amino acids

AAAWQKMAPPRTPRPACVARR

1 5 10 15 20

SEQUENCE ID NO: 366

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 54 amino acids

ENSRPKRGGCSLAKDGSTEDTVSSLCGEED

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

T E D E E L E A A A S H L N K D L Y R E L L G G

35 40 45 50

SEQUENCE ID NO: 367

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 55 amino acids

ENSRPKRGGGCSLAKDGSTEDTVSSLCGEE

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

DTEDEELEAAASHLNKDLYRELLGG

35 40 45 50 55

SEQUENCE ID NO: 368

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 30 amino acids

ENSRPKRGGAAAWQKMAPPRTPRPACVARR

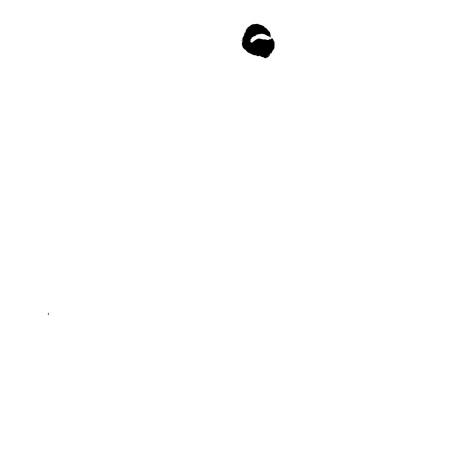
1 5 10 15 20 25 30

SEQUENCE ID NO: 369

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 29 amino acids

ENSRPKRGAAAWQKMAPPRTPRPACVARR

1 5 10 15 20 25



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65

SEQUENCE ID NO: 370

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 10 amino acids

HCVLAASGAS

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 371

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 11 amino acids

GHCVLAASGAS

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 372

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 28 amino acids

G T A S S R P L G L P K P H L H R P V P I R H P S C P K

1 5 10 15 20 25

SEQUENCE ID NO: 373

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 27 amino acids

TASSRPLGLPKPHLHRPVPIRHPSCPK

1 5 10 15 20 25

SEQUENCE ID NO: 374

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 18 amino acids

AGTLQLGGHCVLAASGAS

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 375

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 19 amino acids

AGTLQLGGGHCVLAASGAS

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 376

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 35 amino acids

AGTLQLGGTASSRPLGLPKPHLHRPVPIRH

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

PSCPK

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66

SEQUENCE ID NO: 377

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 36 amino acids

AGTLQLGGGTASSRPLGLPKPHLHRPVPIR

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

HPSCPK

35

SEQUENCE ID NO: 378

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 9 amino acids

RRTPSTEKR

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 379

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 10 amino acids

RRTPSTEKKR

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 380

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 14 amino acids

RRTPSTEKKGRSEC

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 381

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 13 amino acids

RRTPSTEKGRSEC

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 382

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 46 amino acids

STTKCQSGTAETYNSWKVKNLQLEPRRVTS

5 10 15 20 25 30

QMNRQVKDMTAILSQS

35 40 45



67

SEQUENCE ID NO: 383

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 17 amino acids V Q P N A S Q A Q Q K P T T H G R

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 384

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 54 amino acids

S S E E I K K K S T T K C Q S G T A E T Y N S W K V K N L Q

1 5 10 15 20 25 3

LEPRRVTSQMNRQVKDMTAILSQS

35 40 45 50

SEQUENCE ID NO: 385

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 55 amino acids

S S E E I K K K K S T T K C Q S G T A E T Y N S W K V K N L

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

Q L E P R R V T S Q M N R Q V K D M T A I L S Q S

35 40 45 50 55

SEQUENCE ID NO: 386

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 26 amino acids

SSEEIKKKKVQPNASQAQQKPTTHGR

1 5 10 15 20 25

SEQUENCE ID NO: 387

SEQUENCE LENGTH: xx amino acids

S S E E I K K K V Q P N A S Q A Q Q K P T T H G R

1 5 10 15 20 25

SEQUENCE ID NO: 388

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 9 amino acids

NRGWVGAGE



68

SEQUENCE ID NO: 389

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 4 amino acids

IEAG

1

SEQUENCE ID NO: 390

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 17 amino acids

VHNYCNMKNRGWVGAGE

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 391

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 18 amino acids

VHNYCNMKKNRGWVGAGE

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 392

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 13 amino acids

VHNYCNMKKIEAG

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 393

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 12 amino acids

VHNYCNMKIEAG

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 394

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 25 amino acids

Q L R C W N T W A K M F F M V F L I I W Q N T M F

1 5 10 15 20 25

SEQUENCE ID NO: 395

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 33 amino acids

V K K D N H K K Q L R C W N T W A K M F F M V F L I I W Q N

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

TMF



69

SEQUENCE ID NO: 396

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 34 amino acids

V K K D N H K K K Q L R C W N T W A K M F F M V F L I I W Q

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

NTMF

SEQUENCE ID NO: 397

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 11 amino acids

VKKDNHKKKNS

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 398

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 10 amino acids

VKKDNHKKNS

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 399

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 35 amino acids

G A E E S G P F N R Q V Q L K V H A S G M G R H L W N C P A

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

FWSEV

35

SEQUENCE ID NO: 400

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 10 amino acids

HPSPPEKRS

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 401

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 11 amino acids

HPSPPEKKRS

1 5 10



70

SEQUENCE ID NO: 402

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 44 amino acids

HPSPPEKKGAEESGPFNRQVQLKVHASGM

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

GRHLWNCPAFWSEV

35 40

SEQUENCE ID NO: 403

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 43 amino acids

HPSPPEKGAEESGPFNRQVQLKVHASGMG

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

RHLWNCPAFWSEV

35 40

SEQUENCE ID NO: 404

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 39 amino acids

MQVLSKTHMNLFPQVLLQMFLRGLKRLLQD

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

LEKSKKRKL

35

SEQUENCE ID NO: 405

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 8 amino acids

RCKSARLI

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 406

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 48 amino acids

V Q T Q P A I K K M Q V L S K T H M N L F P Q V L L Q M F L

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

RGLKRLLQDLEKSKKRKL

35 40 45



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71

SEQUENCE ID NO: 407

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 49 amino acids

V Q T Q P A I K K K M Q V L S K T H M N L F P Q V L L Q M F

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

LRGLKRLLQDLEKSKKRKL

35 40 45

SEQUENCE ID NO: 408

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 17 amino acids

V Q T Q P A I K K R C K S A R L I

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 409

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 16 amino acids

V Q T Q P A I K R C K S A R L I

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 410

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 11 amino acids

ARSGKKQKRKL

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 411

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 12 amino acids

ARSGKKOKKRKL

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 412

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 13 amino acids

ARSGKKQKKENSF

1 5 10



SEQUENCE LENGTH: 12 amino acids

ARSGKKQKENSF

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 414

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 14 amino acids

KASARSGKSKKRKL

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 415

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 15 amino acids

KASARSGKKSKKRKL

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 416

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 16 amino acids

KASARSGKKAKKENSF

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 417

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 15 amino acids

KASARSGKAKKENSF

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 418

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 15 amino acids

HLNKGRRLGDKIRAT

1 5 10 15

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73

SEQUENCE ID NO: 419

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 23 amino acids

V T S G T P F F H L N K G R R L G D K I R A T

1 5 10 15 20

SEQUENCE ID NO: 420

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 24 amino acids

V T S G T P F F F H L N K G R R L G D K I R A T

1 5 10 15 20

SEQUENCE ID NO: 421

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 10 amino acids

VTSGTPFFFI

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 422

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 9 amino acids

VTSGTPFFI

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 423

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 51 amino acids

V T L L Y V N T V T L A P N V N M E S S R N A H S P A T P S

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

AKRKDPDLTWGGFVFFFCQFH

35 40 45 50

. • ×

74

SEQUENCE ID NO: 424

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 60 amino acids

K C R C K P N F F V T L L Y V N T V T L A P N V N M E S S R

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

NAHSPATPSAKRKDPDLTWGGFVFFFCQFH

35 40 45 50 65 60

SEQUENCE ID NO: 425

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 61 amino acids

KCRCKPNFFFVTLLYVNTVTLAPNVNMESS.

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

RNAHSPATPSAKRKDPDLTWGGFVFFCQF

35 40 45 50 65 60

·H

SEQUENCE ID NO: 426

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 10 amino acids

KCRCKPNFFL

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 427

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 9 amino acids

KCRCKPNFL

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 428

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 9 amino acids

SLVRLSSCV



75

SEQUENCE ID NO: 429

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 14 amino acids

LVKKLKEKKMNWIL

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 430

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 15 amino acids

LVKKLKEKKKMNWIL

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 431

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 10 amino acids

LVKKLKEKKR

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 432

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 9 amino acids

LVKKLKEKR

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 433

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 9 amino acids

AAIVKDCCR

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 434

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 11 amino acids

SQPASILGRKL

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 435

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 12 amino acids

SQPASILGKRKL

1 5 10 15

76

SEQUENCE ID NO: 436

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 18 amino acids

SQPASILGKAAIVKDCCR

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 437

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 17 amino acids

SQPASILGAAIVKDCCR

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 438

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 18 amino acids

KSLVRLSSCVPVALMSAM

1 5 10 15

SEQUENCE ID NO: 439

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 9 amino acids

RLSSCVPVA

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 440

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 9 amino acids

VRLSSCVPV

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 441

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 9 amino acids

LVRLSSCVP

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 442

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 9 amino acids

SCVPVALMS



SEQUENCE LENGTH: 9 amino acids

SSCVPVALM

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 444

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 9 amino acids

LSSCVPVAL

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 445

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 9 amino acids

VPVALMSAM

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 446

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 9 amino acids

CVPVALMSA

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 447

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 9 amino acids

KKKSLVRLS

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 448

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 9 amino acids

EKKKSLVRL

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 449

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 9 amino acids

KEKKKSLVR



SEQUENCE LENGTH: 9 amino acids

MKEKKKSLV

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 451

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 9 amino acids

IMKEKKKSL

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 452

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 9 amino acids

KCIMKEKKA

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 453

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 9 amino acids

CIMKEKKAW

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 454

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 9 amino acids

CIMKEKKKA

1 5

SEQUENCE ID NO: 455

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 9 amino acids

IMKEKKKAW

1 5 .

SEQUENCE ID NO: 456

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 13 amino acids

HPSWPWTRCLRMR

1 5 10

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SEQUENCE LENGTH: 14 amino acids

RHPSWPWTRCLRMR

1 5 10

SEQUENCE ID NO: 458

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 16 amino acids

GASGCVHQEAERVSQA

1 5 . 10 1.

SEQUENCE ID NO: 459

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 20 amino acids

NTWAKMFFMVFLIIWQNTMF

1 5 10 15 20